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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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24 JUNE 1986

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GRISHKYAVICHUS SPEAKS ON LIGHT INDUSTRY LABOR PRODUCTIVITY

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 6 Feb 86 p 1

[Article: "Do High-Quality Work -- Labor Collectives Discuss Urgent Problem -- Improve Output Quality in a Fundamental Way"]

[Text] Vilnius, 5 February 1986. Fundamental improvement of output quality is one of the most urgent tasks posed by the Communist Party for this stage. A principled and self-critical discussion on this took place today at the open party meeting of the Leather Shoe Production Association imeni P. Eydukyavichyus.

P. Grishkyavichus, the first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, A. Chistyakov, second secretary of the Vilnius Gorkom of the party, and E. Gutasukas, the republic's deputy minister of light industry, took part in the meeting.

In realizing the program demand of the Communist Party -- to continue to increase the well-being of the people, improving the quality of consumer goods is especially important, noted L. Ragayshis, the association's general director who spoke at the meeting. Understanding this well, the employees of the enterprise incorporate more than 170 new models of shoes every year. The output is continually being substantially updated. In spite of this, consumers are still not satisfied with items from the association's enterprise. For several years now trade has been returning 42,000 pairs of shoes a year as not meeting quality requirements.

There are quite a few causes for manufacturing poor output. Ch.Ingelevich, an employee of the model shoe factory and secretary of the enterprise's party organization, A. Kleybene, secretary of the association's partkom, Ya. Potashkina, manager of the shop No 6 brigade which won the name of 9th Lithuanian CP Congress, A. Vizbarene, a worker in cutting shop No 3 and the secretary of the shop's party organization, and I. Grigaytene, the chief of the central laboratory, talked frankly about this at the meeting. They emphasized that shoe quality will be improved only when everyone engaged in their production, without exception, fulfills his duties more responsibly and creatively.

Serious and substantiated claims regarding the quality of the material being

supplied were expressed against the collectives of the Elnyasa enterprise, the Siaulai Leather Plant, and other enterprises.

P. Grishkyavichus, the first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

[Speech] I am very glad to be at your party meeting, said Comrade P. Grishkyavichus. The discussion here has been conducted in a business-like manner, frankly, without hiding the weak sides in the work of the party organization and the association administration. Such a realistic, principled, and self-critical atmosphere should be everywhere when any question is being solved. Such is the command of the times. The decisions of the April 1985 Plenum of our party's Central Committee and the points and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, focus communists and all working people on this.

A very important issue -- improving output quality -- is being discussed here today. In its practical activity the party is now making solving this problem paramount.

The party poses this question in the following way: it is now vitally important for the economy to not only do more but -- the main thing -- to do better. We must reach the highest world level of quality.

This task is not an easy one, of course, but it can be done. Your association's collective is also able to do it. Moreover, you have made quite a few positive changes in the years of the past five-year plan.

During the fulfillment of the decrees of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Buro, you implemented a broad program for the technical reequipping of production. Now more than 70 percent of your installed technological equipment is machines and mechanisms less than 5 years old. Not every enterprise in our republic can boast of such an indicator.

Modern shoe production is a complex technological process but the main factor in it has been and still is man, the specialist who knows his job perfectly. It is gratifying that the association's leadership and the party organization are making considerable efforts to improve conditions of labor, daily life, and leisure of working people, to increase their skills, and to strengthen labor discipline. In the past five-year plan almost 3 million rubles were invested in building and outfitting nonproduction projects and housing. This has also had certain results. Labor turnover declined by 10 percent and losses of work time were substantially reduced.

But the complexity and importance of the tasks which the party is now posing oblige us to critically evaluate what has been achieved. Analysis of the association's work shows that your results could be substantially better. This especially applies to shoe quality.

There are many factors here. In the first place, the efficiency of capital investments in the reconstruction and technical reequipping of production is

extremely low. In recent years the output-capital ratio has declined by 32 percent.

The fact that a substantial part of the increase in commodity output was obtained through increasing its production in physical terms and through raising wholesale prices without substantially improving quality also puts people on guard. The average retail price of shoes you manufacture has increased. This confirms that the technical and economic policy being followed by the association's leadership is not correctly thought out and that a tendency is appearing to try to solve the enterprise's economic problems by increasing the production of expensive output, thereby restricting the development of the production of items which are comparatively cheap but needed by various groups of the population -- as happened with your children's shoes. You must not reconcile yourselves to this situation. Your party organization and the Ministry of Light Industry must speak their piece on this.

Measures to technically reequip production and improve labor organization are not being comprehensively implemented in a number of cases and the necessary growth in labor productivity is not being achieved. The future of automating production, above all in labor-intensive operations, is not being properly studied. Ultimately this does not promote improved work quality either.

You have the highest specific level of manual labor in auxiliary sections compared to other domestic enterprises; nonetheless, no mechanized means for warehouse jobs were envisioned in two new large warehouses which were put on line. Such omissions must not be repeated.

Modern methods of production organization and management are being introduced too slowly. Work to introduce an automated control system with the use of electronic and computer equipment is being delayed. The same may be said about the application of the know-how of the leading shoe enterprises of the German Democratic Republic in producing high-quality shoes -- you have been carrying on negotiations with them for 3 years now and there has been no tangible result.

Unfortunately, not all the association's working people are conscientiously fulfilling their duties yet. Output which does not meet standards for appearance or quality of work often enters the trade network. In 1985 almost 12,000 pairs were given lower grades as a result of inspection by trade organizations and 42,000 pairs of shoes were returned to be repaired; that is almost 7 percent of the number inspected. And this negative indicator is declining at a slow rate.

In 1985 the association paid 306,000 rubles in fines for low output quality. Losses from defects totaled another 79,000 rubles. In all losses figured per worker averaged 130 rubles a year. But the sum in fines for persons responsible for defects averaged only 7 rubles per association worker. Such an irresponsible situation benefits only the producers of defective goods, but hurts both the collective and consumers. The association's leadership and the party committee must figure out the real reasons for the frequent violations of production technology, identify those to blame for the situation, and break

this vicious circle.

Your assortment of shoes also does not satisfy demands. Above all we are referring to shoes for young people and the elderly. You only have expensive women's winter leather shoes and you have produced the same shoes for school-age kids for a number of years. No search is being conducted for more comfortable designs for the basic assortment groups. We see obvious stagnation in modeling work -- the models all look the same and are often

esthetically imperfect. In short, modeling work clearly lacks artistic taste. But the working people responsible for this tolerate this situation.

Undoubtedly, reproaches regarding the quality of leather for the uppers are also justified. Particular tasks have been posed on this issue for the Ministry of Light Industry and other involved organizations. Nonetheless, a great deal must be and can be solved locally. Your workers have a right to be indignant that unfinished designs of new items, known substandard materials, and poor quality assembly components frequently enter the lines, and that sometimes it is difficult to find the section foreman there and some engineering personnel never visit the brigades at all. There are also managers who avoid frank conversation with workers on production and other vital matters and do not investigate their inquiries. Complaints have even been received by the Lithuanian CP Central Committee on this account and they were confirmed when checked.

You are also accumulating problems because no serious work is being done to create a real reserve of personnel. Young people with too little ability are being promoted to leadership posts. Employees who cannot handle their duties are often promoted "on the horizontal," and people from outside are hired for responsible positions. The attention of the administration and the association's party committee has already been drawn to this but they have not yet drawn the proper conclusions.

It must be said directly that the party committee is still taking poor advantage of the right granted by the CPSU Charter to monitor the activities of the administration, including work to improve output quality. As a rule, the party committee limits itself to censuring guilty parties, but it does not see that indoctrinational work gets publicity. The Oktyabrskiy Raykom of the party must also devote more attention to these and other questions of the association's party committee's work.

You have all the potential needed for your association to be a model one in all regards.

Allow me to express the hope that our party organization's communists and the working people of the whole association will meet our party's 27th Congress with honor and fulfill the assignments of the 12th Five-Year Plan in worthy fashion.

Comrades, I wish you success, strong health, and personal happiness.

The meeting adopted a decree and ratified a plan of measures to fundamentally improve the quality of the output produced by the association.

12424

CSO: 1800/264

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

USSR CHEMICAL MACHINE BUILDING MINISTER VISITS AzSSR FACILITIES

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 6 Apr 86 p 2

[Unattributed AZERINFORM article: "Measures to Speed Development of Oil-production Equipment Industry"]

[Text] Between 2 and 5 April, Candidate Member of the CPSU Central Committee and Minister of the Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building Industry V. M. Lukyanenko visited Azerbaijan.

Comrade Lukyanenko visited the following machine-building facilities: the Lieutenant Schmidt Plant, the Lenin Plant, the Kasimov Plant, the Kirov Plant, the Sardarov Plant, the Petrov Plant, "Bakinskiy Rabochiy," the KMZ, and others. He also met with brigade leaders and heads of enterprises, shops, and sections, spoke with workers and specialists, and familiarized himself with production techniques and organization. Comrade Lukyanenko visited two petroleum machine building industry institutes--the Azerbaijan Oil-production Equipment Research Institute, and the All-union Scientific and Technical Engineering Institute for Petroleum Machine Building--and the "Petroleum Machine Building" special design bureau. He inquired about how research and development work on high-performance oil and gas production equipment was proceeding, particularly equipment designed for use in the Far North, Western Siberia, and other areas with harsh environmental and climatic conditions. Considerable attention was devoted to the organization of work to mechanize and automate production and introduce up-to-date advanced equipment. During the course of discussions, a large number of practical suggestions were made.

Minister Lukyanenko met with the party-managerial aktiv from the enterprises and organizations within the petroleum machine building industry. Among the issues discussed were workers' tasks in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, and the principles and conclusions expressed in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report.

In light of the party instructions, the need to rethink management techniques was noted, as was the need both to improve the way production and delivery of oil-production equipment is organized and to increase the speed with which scientific and technological developments begin being used in production. The issue of enhancing discipline and order and achieving a

high level of organization at all stages of production and throughout the management network were given special attention. Comrade Lukyanenko made several remarks in which he was critical of problems in the organization of oil-production equipment manufacturing and indicated where under-utilized potential could be found. Two goals were set: making the work done by the Main Administration for Petroleum Machine Building research and design organizations more effective; and reducing the time needed to conduct and finish research on new developments.

Also discussed were the industry's prospects for development and several practical problems associated with insuring that the state plan for the first year of the 12th Five-Year Plan is fulfilled.

Comrade Lukyanenko visited Baku's points of interest and stopped at the Baku Home Air Conditioner Plant and the Azerbaijan Electrical Heating Equipment Production Association "Azerelektroterm."

Comrade Lukyanenko met with First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party K.M. Bagirov at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party. Their discussion touched on the main impediments to speeding the rate of oil-production equipment output, as well as on modernizing this equipment, improving its quality and reliability, and accomplishing a program of retooling and overhauling the enterprises in the industry.

Among those who accompanied Comrade Lukyanenko on his visit to the enterprises and organizations were: G.N. Seidov, chairman of the AzSSR Council of Ministers; A.T. Rasi-zade, first deputy chairman of the AzSSR Council of Ministers; and, Sh.M. Farzaliyev, sector chief in the machine building division of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

13189/9835
CSO: 1830/493

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

AzSSR MINISTRY-LEVEL OFFICIALS RESPOND TO PUBLISHED CRITICISM

Citizen Access to Officials

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 7 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by A. Aliyev, Minister of Industrial Construction, Azerbaijan SSR, and T. Mamedov, Minister of Trade, Azerbaijan SSR: "A Person Came to the Reception"]

[Text] The board of the republic's Ministry of Industrial Construction considered the editorial of the BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY of 5 January 1986, "A Person Came to the Reception," and acknowledged the criticism expressed toward the ministry's leadership to be correct. Actually, the long approved practice of conducting receptions on personal problems only once a month created great inconveniences for those holding the receptions as well as for the visitors: there always were considerably more of those wanting to attend the reception than could be received during the time allotted for it.

An order has been issued throughout the ministry on this question. It requires the leaders of the branch to receive visitors at least once a week. The order also determines the days and hours for reception on personal problems. Monitoring of the course of its implementation has been established.

A. Aliyev, Minister of Industrial Construction, Azerbaijan SSR

We report that the editorial of the newspaper BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, "A Person Came to the Reception," was considered at a session of the board of the Azerbaijan Ministry of Trade on 27 January 1986.

It was noted that the article correctly pointed out shortcomings which are still occurring in the organization of the reception of citizens and the formal approach to the resolution of the problems which they raise in a number of the republic's ministries and departments, including in the Ministry of Trade and the organizations subordinate to it, in particular, in the administrations of trade and public catering of the city of Baku.

Measures have been adopted in accordance with the newspaper's article. An additional minister's reception day has been introduced—the second Saturday of each month from 1200 to 1400 hours. This January, the minister and his deputies strictly observed the days for the reception of citizens, examined their reports attentively, and adopted the appropriate decisions concerning them.

The board recommended to the leadership of the Ministry of Trade, the chiefs of the trade and community-living administrations of the city of Baku, and the leaders of trade organizations in other cities of the republic that they strictly observe the days and hours for reception, organize the clear-cut consideration of the problems and requests raised by the visitors, and monitor the execution of assignments given in connection with their appeals.

The special attention of the leaders of the trade organizations was directed to the necessity to react sharply to reports of shortcomings in the organization of trade and of violations of its rules, interruptions in the trade of food and non-food commodities, a poor style in servicing customers, and an inattentive attitude of trade workers to the needs and requirements of the population.

The leaders of ministries and other trade organizations, it says in the decision which was adopted, are required to strive for the more complete utilization of this channel for a living tie with the masses, receive more visitors personally, not turning them over to other personnel, make a deeper analysis of the workers' oral appeals, come to generalizations from individual cases, and draw well-founded conclusions for themselves.

The board's session approved measures to improve the organization of the reception of citizens and eliminate shortcomings which are found in this matter and determined a schedule for the meetings of the ministry's leadership with the population with travel to the localities in the first half of this year.

T. Mamedov, Minister of Trade, Azerbaijan SSR

Support for Vocational Education

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 9 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by S. Ibragimov, Minister of Light Industry, Azerbaijan SSR, Sh. Gasanov, Deputy Chairman of the State Agroindustrial Committee, Azerbaijan SSR, and A. Aliyev, Minister of Industrial Construction, Azerbaijan SSR: "Basic Enterprise: There are Reserves! ; leaders of republic ministries respond to the editors"]

[Text] On 6 August of last year, our newspaper published how the basic enterprises are attending to their duties and what assistance the secondary vocational and technical schools are awaiting. It was discussed in the article, "Not from the Position of 'I Want,' but 'Should!'"

The leaders of a number of ministries and production associations responded to this article. Their responses were published on 24 November of the same year under the heading, "What Is Behind the Responses," together with the comments of the education department since the content of some of them did not satisfy the editors. We recently received responses to this--our second article.

Measures adopted are reported to the editors by:

S. Ibragimov, Minister of Light Industry, Azerbaijan SSR:

To satisfy the requirements of the basic vocational and technical schools the ministry submitted to the USSR Ministry of Light Industry a requisition for equipment, transport means, tools, fuels, and lubricants for the year 1986.

A joint plan of measures of the Ministry of Light Industry and Gosprofobr [State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education of the Azerbaijan SSR] of the republic for the expansion and strengthening of the training-material base of vocational and technical schools which are training qualified worker personnel for our enterprises was worked out and prepared for the years 1986-1990. The repair of the schools is being accomplished and contemporary equipment, raw materials, and other materials are being issued. Thus, more than 41,000 rubles were allocated for the major overhaul of the building of the training structure of PTU [vocational and technical school] No 26 by the Baku textile combine. Three looms were allocated to teach the pupils basic skills. The combine is rendering the corresponding assistance in the organization of professional orientation work.

The primary basic enterprise of vocational and technical school No 66 is the Baku worsted combine. By the beginning of the training year routine repairs to the building had been accomplished and four offices had been equipped for general educational disciplines.

The plan for the 12th Five-Year Plan envisions the construction of a new administration building for the Baku worsted combine. In this connection, the present building will be placed at the disposal of vocational and technical school No 66.

The basic enterprise of vocational and technical school No 82 is the sewing factory imeni Volodarskiy which is rendering assistance in the equipping of shops, classrooms, special offices, and so forth. There is a joint plan of measures for the expansion and strengthening of the vocational and technical school's training-material base.

The BPTO [Base Professional Technical Association] imeni N. Narimanov, the basic enterprise for vocational and technical school No 40, performed maintenance on the building just as did the Sumgair factory for outer knitwear and bulk yarn. An apprentice shop has been organized at the outer knitwear factory.

Joint measures of the basic enterprises and the vocational and technical schools, which are being realized, have been drawn up for the further improvement of the training of qualified worker personnel through the Gosprofobr system.

Sh. Gasanov, Deputy Chairman of the State Agroindustrial Committee, Azerbaijan SSR:

We report that the article of the BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY was examined in good time. Taking into consideration the special importance of the problems which were touched upon and the participation of the basic enterprises in the implementation of school reform and the training of worker replacements, both newspaper articles were thoroughly discussed jointly with the leaders and personnel services of subordinate basic organizations and enterprises and trade union activists.

Actually, as was correctly noted in the critical article as well as in the comments on the responses to the newspaper article, in our system far from everything is well in the realization of reforms of the general educational and vocational school. This problem was examined and discussed at a special session jointly with representatives of Gosprofobr of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Republic Trade Union Committee of construction and industrial construction materials workers. The formal, disinterested approach to the needs of the schools on the part of the management of a number of basic organizations and enterprises was noted. Their direct guilt was pointed out to them for the fact that in PTU's Nos 34, 43, 47, 58, 76, and 92 in Lenkoran, Sheki, Geokchay, Salyany, and Khasmas not enough has been done and is being done to strengthen and expand their technical-material bases in accordance with contemporary requirements which are being imposed on the organization of the training-production process. The necessity to adopt proper measures to eliminate serious omissions and shortcomings which are present was pointed out to supervisors of all ranks. Specific measures were worked out which are directed toward a radical restructuring of the activity of all basic organizations and enterprises from the position of "it must!" In particular, already next year secondary PTU's will receive from the rural construction organizations and enterprises of the rural construction industry 6 vehicles, more than 50 modern machine tools and the same number of sets of tools for various purposes, 6 standard sets of means for small-scale mechanization for painting, plastering, gunite, and roofing work, and more than 20,000 rubles worth of various construction materials. The repair of premises and equipment of schools to the amount of more than 50,000 rubles is envisaged.

In the general educational schools assigned to our organizations and enterprises, the pupils will have at their disposal 10 new offices of construction work and training shops and sectors for 50 work sites. Also allocated for them will be 5 vehicles, 3 machine tools and other equipment, 100 sets of tools, and construction materials worth more than 25,000 rubles. About 10,000 rubles--the repair of school premises will cost this sum.

We look upon work on the realization of school reform not as a temporary campaign but as a serious component part of the total activity.

The measures which have been worked out and which encompass the period out to 1990 by years envision the ever greater strengthening of the material-technical base of the schools so as to create the proper conditions for the instruction and upbringing of the youth and the training of worthy worker replacements. Already much has been done and is being done for the repair of premises and equipment in the schools. All work on eliminating shortcomings and realizing planned measures has been taken under strict control.

A. Aliyev, Minister of Industrial Construction, Azerbaijan SSR:

The republic's Ministry of Industrial Construction plans to build in the new five-year plan with the basic secondary vocational and technical schools three training grounds, one per year (1986-1988), each with an estimated cost of 155,000 rubles. A standard plan for such a training ground has now been requested in "Gipropros" [State Institute for the Design of Education Objects]. Their construction will be conducted through resources allocated to the ministry for its own capital construction by the basic organizations. The decision has

been adopted to include in the plan of contract organizations work on the major repair of the basic schools through resources allocated to the ministry for the major repair of its own buildings and structures.

To increase the responsibility of the administrative supervisors for the condition of buildings and structures of the basic PTU's, beginning in 1986 a specific sum allocated by the ministry for the repair of schools will be planned by a separate line. The course of putting these resources into operation will be monitored at the level of basic production indices.

Supervisors of organizations have been instructed to allocate to their basic enterprises materials and tools in the amount necessary for the normal organization of the training process. A special-purpose requisition has been made to the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction by the Ministry of Industrial Construction for 1986 for machines and mechanisms which the schools require but which are absent in the basic trusts and the ministry: mortar- and cement mixers, wood-working and metal-cutting machine tools, electrotechnical equipment, and others. At individual enterprises, sectors are being organized for the undergoing of production practice by PTU students who are being taught especially difficult and important professions.

'Formalism' in School Reform

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 12 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by Z. Karalov, Deputy Minister of Education, Azerbaijan SSR, and G. Mamedov, Administrator of Azerbaijan Republic Office of Gosbank USSR, "Reform Does Not Tolerate Formalism"]

[Text] A broad range of questions was raised in the article by the honored teacher of the republic, N. Sedin, "Not in Words--In Deeds," which was published in our newspaper last 21 November. It discussed the correctness not only of the letter in daily school life, but also the spirit of school reform and the creation of specific conditions for its successful realization. Commenting on the newspaper article were:

Z. Karalov, Deputy Minister of Education, Azerbaijan SSR:

The questions raised in the article, "Not in Words--In Deeds," was examined in the republic's Ministry of Education. Actually, in a number of cases the arrival of one or another commission in a school leads to deviations from its normal work rhythm, which does not favor the matter of the instruction and communist indoctrination of the pupils. Even more harmful consequences in indoctrinational work with the pupils is had by the striving of individual school leaders and teachers to look better in the eyes of the commission using various artificial procedures.

The author of the article is correct when he writes of the over-organization of individual meetings and conferences where everything proceeds in accordance with a previously rehearsed scenario, smoothly.

In this connection, it should be recalled that the reform of the general-educational and vocational school envisions measures for the overcoming of formalism on all sectors of the activity of the organs of popular education. Accordingly, the republic's Ministry of Education is also waging a decisive struggle against the distraction of pupils and teachers from studies. Last September, one more letter of instruction was sent to local departments of popular education on this question.

G. Mamedov, Administrator of the Azerbaijan Republic Office of Gosbank, USSR:

The article, "Not in Words--In Deeds," discussed, in particular, the difficulties which school workers encounter when buying television sets, microcalculators, and other equipment for teaching purposes. The article was considered by us. We report that the sale of marketable stocks of goods from the retail trade network to enterprises, institutions, and organizations in accordance with non-cash transactions as a small-scale wholesale transaction is regulated by special rules by which it is envisaged that the sale of black-and-white television sets and microcalculators to schools through the trade network can be accomplished as a non-cash transaction without being taken into account in the limit of small-scale wholesale transactions.

6367

CSO: 1830/369

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GEORGIA: CHERKEZIYA RECEIVES CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER

LD301532 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Tbilisi, 30 Apr, TASS--Contacts between the peoples of Georgia and Cyprus go back many centuries. About 100,000 Greeks live in Soviet Georgia today. They have preserved their language, culture and national traditions and customs. Tuition is provided in Greek by 46 schools in the republic and the variety group Ellada, set up by Georgian Greeks, is very popular in the USSR.

These facts were cited by Otar Cherkeziya, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Georgia, as he received Yeoryios Iakovou, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus.

Yeoryios Iakovou, paying an official visit to the USSR, had arrived in the Soviet Caucasian republic the day before.

Otar Cherkeziya said that before the Soviet form of government was established in Georgia in 1921, the industry of the republic had consisted of small cottage industries and a few mines. Today manufactures of Soviet Georgia are exported to more than 80 countries of the world.

On the same day the Cyprus foreign minister and officials who accompanied him did the sights of Tbilisi, a city with 1,500-year history. Yeoryios Iakovou laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier, a monument to Soviet troops who had died in battles against Nazism during the Second World War.

The visitors also saw a residential area built with money earned by young people of the republic.

The Government of Soviet Georgia gave a dinner in honour of the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus.

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CSO: 1812/122

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

CHERKEZIYA APPOINTED GEORGIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CHAIRMAN

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 13 April 1986 carries on page 1 a 50-word ukase issued by the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium naming Otar Yevtikhiyevich Cherkeziya as Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and releasing him from duties as First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers. The ukase is dated 12 April 1986 and is signed by Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman P. Gilashvili and Secretary T. Lashkarashvili. A photograph accompanies the ukase.

A companion 200-word biography states that Otar Yevtikhiyevich Cherkeziya was born in 1933, has been a CPSU member since 1955, and received higher education as a civil engineer. In 1957, upon graduation from the Georgian Polytechnic Institute, he began work as a head of the sector for work with student youth of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee. In 1959 he was transferred to the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee apparat as responsible organizer of the department of komsomol organs for the union republics, then was promoted to deputy department head for work among student youth. After 1961 Cherkeziya was First Secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee. He was elected member of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee and member of the buro.

After 1967 O.Ye. Cherkeziya was First Secretary of Ordzhonikidzevskiy raykom of the Georgian Communist Party, head of the department of sciences and research institutions and of the department of organizational-party work in the Georgian CP Central Committee. Along with his Komsomol and Party work he taught at the Georgian Polytechnic Institute for a number of years.

O.Ye. Cherkeziya has been a Deputy Chairman of the Georgian Council of Ministers since 1973, and was appointed First Deputy Chairman in September 1985. He was elected as a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and is a member of the Georgian CP Central Committee Buro and a deputy of the Georgian Supreme Soviet. He has received the Red Banner of Labor and Peoples' Friendship orders, the "Badge of Honor," and medals.

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CSO: 1830/529

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

NEW GEORGIAN VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL EDUCATION CHAIRMAN NAMED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 5 April 1986 carries on page 1 a 50-word ukase from the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium which names Nelli Vladimirovna Gurgenidze as chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education. The ukase is signed by Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman P. Gilashvili and Secretary T. Lashkarashvili, Tbilisi, 4 April 1986.

The 100-word biography which follows notes that Nelli Vladimirovna Gurgenidze is a Georgian, has been a CPSU member since 1958, and is a graduate of Tbilisi State University. She began work in 1955 as a teacher in secondary school. After 1957 she was elected second, and then first secretary of the Gurdzhaanskiy raykom Komsomol. In 1961 she was elected as a Georgian Komsomol Central Committee Secretary. After 1965 she was a deputy department head in the Georgian CP Central Committee, a secretary of the Georgian Trade Unions Council, and the first secretary of the Kalininskiy raykom in Tbilisi. In 1975 she was elected secretary of the Tbilisi gorkom, where she served as second secretary from 1976 to the present. N.V. Gurgenidze is a Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Deputy for the ninth to eleventh convocations and a Deputy Chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet. She is a member of the Georgian CP Central Committee, and has been awarded the "Badge of Honor" and medals.

A 30-word "Chronicle" item on page 3 reports the release of Sergey Tarasovich Riggava from his duties as chairman of the State Committee For Vocational and Technical Education in connection with his transfer to other work.

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CSO: 1830/529

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KAZAKH PARTY ORGANIZATION SECRETARIES HOLD SEMINAR

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 29 April 1986 carries on page 2 a 100-word KazTAG item, "Studies of the Party Organization Secretaries," which reports on a seminar on realizing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Kazakh CP Congress. The seminar was held in Alma-Ata on an unspecified date. It was attended by secretaries of primary party organizations in organs of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, the Trade Unions Council, Komsomol Central Committee, Peoples Control Committee, and oblast-level organizations. Questions of rebuilding party-organizational, ideological and mass-political work in light of requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress were discussed, as were the Rules and the new edition of the CPSU Party Program, the need to increase attention to documents, letters and proposals from workers, and other matters.

KAZAKH COMMITTEE FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE, SPORT REORGANIZED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 9 May 1986 publishes on page 2 a 50-word ukase issued by the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium which announces the reorganization of the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports under the Council of Ministers into the Kazakh SSR state Committee for Physical Culture and Sports. The ukase is dated 8 May 1986 and is signed by Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman S. Mukashev and Secretary Z. Kadyrova.

KAZAKH OBLAST INADEQUACIES DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 29 April 1986 carries on page 2 a 150-word KazTAG article dispatched from the city of Guryev which reports on a session of the oblast Soviet addressed by oblistpolkom Chairman Ye.T. Taskinbayev. In his report and other speeches it was noted that while oblast workers had strengthened their work to intensify productivity, there were still "serious inadequacies" in economic development. "Many enterprises are not managing to realize production, and are poorly restoring basic production funds. The effectiveness and quality of labor are low, leading experience and progressive technology are not being fully utilized in capital construction, and the number of cattle and sheep is growing slowly." Local Soviets were informed of the necessity to rebuild the style and method of organizational work, to improve coordination, and to strengthen control over the fulfillment of decisions and the responsibility of economic leaders for end results. Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman S.M. Mukashev spoke at the session.

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

USMANKHODZHAYEV SETS FORTH UZBEK PARTY, ECONOMIC TASKS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Mar 86 pp 1-2

[Report by Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary I. B. Usmankhodzhayev: "Results of the 27th CPSU Congress and Tasks of the Republic Party Organization to Fulfill Its Decisions"]

[Excerpts] Along with a multimillion-member army of communists of the country, our more than 640,000-member republic party organization is translating the decisions of the congress into the language of practical affairs. The essence of the restructuring being done is that communists should work actively to bring to life the strategic course of the 27th Congress, and live and work in an atmosphere of research and innovation.

For many serious shortcomings in organizational and political work and in the leadership of the economy, the party organization of the republic was subjected to justified, party-spirited, rigorous criticism in the Central Committee Political Report. We acknowledge this criticism utterly and entirely, with great responsibility we share the concern of the CPSU Central Committee for the political health of the party organization in Uzbekistan and the state of affairs in the republic, and we will do everything necessary in order to decisively correct the situation.

The party and all the Soviet people expect from us a restructuring which will not only fully restore the violated norms of party life and recover the lost positions in the all-union division of labor, but also, above all, ensure the appropriate place and increasing role of Uzbekistan in the unified economic complex of the country, in multiplying its power. Our party and moral duty consists of ensuring that the republic's vast potential, created with the help of all the fraternal Soviet peoples, especially the Great Russian people, yields the necessary and constantly increasing returns. In order to do this, it is necessary to accelerate the restructuring which has begun, to strengthen and develop the positive shifts which have been observed, and to achieve a radical change.

The concept of acceleration, which was advanced by the party in the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and approved by the 27th Congress, is especially topical for our republic. This is determined both by internal requirements and the necessity of increasing our republic's contribution to

the all-union division of labor. During the last three five-year periods, Uzbekistan created a powerful production and scientific-technical potential. Hundreds of major enterprises were constructed, more than 1 million hectares of land were assimilated, and the level of culture was raised.

But the negative, stagnant phenomena which we discussed at the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress and which were holding back the rate of economic development led to a situation in which the republic not only failed to approach the all-union level in important indicators but even slipped backward.

Hence the task set by the party for communists and all working people of the republic--to eliminate lagging and sharply change the situation for the better--is doubly urgent.

At the same time, plans for the 5-year period and its first year are not intensive in many enterprises and in a number of sectors, they do not call for high growth rates of the volume of production. The planned growth of industrial production is 10-12 percent lower than the republic-wide level in Fergana, Syr-Darya, Namangan, Samarkand, and Tashkent oblasts. The levels planned for the current year in enterprises of the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, the Ministry of Agricultural Machines, the Ministry of Light Industry, and the Ministry of Grain Products do not correspond to the tempo of the five-year plan. Targets below the level of last year were established for 1986 for the Tashkent Assembly Plant, the Khudzhum Factory in Shakhrisabz, the Nukus Grain Products Combine--219 enterprises in all.

Clearly many leaders are taking a formalistic approach to problems of acceleration, refusing to burden themselves with intensive plans, taking the simple path and keeping their lives easy. Party obkoms and oblispolkoms, ministries, and departments must investigate in detail every such enterprise, take stock of the existing capacities and reserves, and include them in the targets for the year and the 5-year period.

Now is the time, without waiting for additional instructions, when we should begin working up plans for 1987, strictly balancing them with material and fuel-energy resources, existing capacities, and reserves for acceleration. This work must begin with the labor collectives. The Council of Ministers, Gosplan, ministries and departments should examine these questions thoroughly.

Scientific-technical progress and radical transformation of the productive powers of society are the chief means of intensifying production. In order to promote this, the 27th Congress called for changing structural and investment policies, shifting the center of attention from quantitative indicators to quality and effectiveness, from intermediate to final results, from expanding productive capital to renewing it, and from increasing fuel-raw materials reserves to improving their use.

Above all, we must radically change our attitude toward questions of reconstruction. This is very important, since half of our enterprises are in need of technical reoutfitting. But, despite a very alarming situation, even today three-fourths of all capital outlays go for new construction. In enterprises

of ferrous metallurgy, only 18 percent of all funds are directed toward reconstruction. The same thing is occurring in the furniture industry and a number of other sectors. Party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms nevertheless take a compromising attitude toward leaders who continue, as before, to focus mainly on expansive factors of management. Departments of the Central Committee are not adequately controlling this work. Gosplan and the leaders of ministries and departments must reexamine the distribution of capital outlays, directing most of them toward reconstruction and technical reoutfitting.

Sharp improvement is necessary in the use of new technology, which determines scientific-technical progress. Enterprises of the republic are getting an increased number of machines with numerical programmed control, robots, and flexible automated production facilities. But so far they are not having the necessary effect on the efficiency of production. This is occurring because in many cases the modern equipment is hooked up into a single cycle with outdated equipment.

Many of our workers are still afraid of the new equipment, they do not know how to use it. Metal-cutting equipment and complete manipulators and robots are still being used ineffectively in the Tashkent Aviation and Tractor Plant, the Signal Association, the Samarkand Refrigerator Plant and a number of others, while processing centers in enterprises of the Ministry of Agricultural Machines and the electrical engineering industry are not working to capacity. The shift index of machines with numerical program control in the Uzbekkhlopkomash Association is scarcely more than 1. Such an approach contradicts the formulations of the congress. We must raise the responsibility of cadres for getting maximum returns from production capacities, and work out specific measures for every enterprise in the next few months.

Fundamental changes are needed in the way in which the production and scientific-technical potential created in the republic is used. Because of underloading of equipment, goods are underproduced each year to the tune of hundreds of millions of rubles.

As early as the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee we spoke sharply about the idle time of capacities, the low coefficient of use of machines and other equipment. In places where party organizations and leaders of enterprises have approached the situation with high responsibility, the situation is being corrected. But poor use is still being made of the capacities of enterprises to manufacture mineral fertilizers, thread, cotton fabrics, and cement. The shift index of the stock of machines has grown practically not at all. It totals 1.34, which is significantly lower than the figure countrywide. Some leaders and specialists of sectors and enterprises have still not become conscious of their high responsibility for imposing strict state order in the sections entrusted to them. And obkoms and primary party organizations are not being exacting enough on this issue.

Many examples of poor management and careless spending of state funds can be cited. In the last 5-year period the weak nitric acid shop in the Fergana Azot Association spent approximately 8 million rubles for capital repair of equipment, while the cost of analogous new equipment with improved characteristics was several times lower. The Sredazkabel Association has the capability to double production of scarce geophysical cables without high additional

expenses, but leaders and specialists of the enterprise are in no hurry to accomplish this. Party committees, ministries, and departments are called upon to concentrate their attention on the effective use of capacities, to study the capabilities of all enterprises and sectors, take inventories of them, and adopt urgent measures to obtain the maximum returns from every production facility. In doing this it is necessary to calculate not only the centralized deliveries of the needed equipment but also to expand the scale on which they are developed and manufactured by enterprises' own efforts. Departments of the Central Committee and party obkoms must establish unflagging control over this work.

The fight to decisively improve the activities of our industry must begin with certification of work places, enterprises, and entire sectors. The practical results in places where this is being undertaken in a businesslike fashion confirm that it markedly increases the effectiveness of production. Labor productivity in the Tashselmash Plant increased by 7.5 percent in 1 year alone due to certification, and by 6.7 percent in the Tashkent Tractor Plant.

But in most enterprises this work is being dragged out unconscionably. The Uzbekrezinotekhnika and Elektrokhimprom Associations, the Navoy Chemical Plant and Andizhan Hydrolytic Plant, enterprises of the electrical engineering industry, and the Ministry of Energy have been dragging out the certification intolerably, spending a great deal of time to get going. We must not lose even a day in undertaking the resolution of these urgent problems with maximum energy.

A key factor in intensifying production is radical acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and a decisive turn of science toward the needs of the economy and of production toward science. Uzbekistan has a reliable scientific potential at its disposal, from which we may justly expect discoveries and inventions, machines and technologies, instruments and materials to revolutionize social production. At the same time, the scale and effectiveness of research and the use of the achievements of science and technology in the economy does not correspond to modern requirements. Frequently the innovations created are substantially inferior to existing domestic and foreign samples. There is no coordination of academic, VUZ, and sectorial science.

Because of the imperfect mechanism of ties between science and production, a significant share of the projects completed by the republic Academy of Sciences in the last 5-year period were not adopted in production. Out of 660 inventions, less than one-third were adopted in the economy. We cannot consider it normal that out of 53 projects presented for adoption Gosplan included only five in the state plan. For these reasons the Academy of Sciences is forced to adopt many works through its own efforts without the corresponding material and technical base and financial support.

Experience has proved the effectiveness and worth of forms of scientific organization such as the scientific-production association. But we have very few of these, and out of the 18 existing a majority do not meet their intended purpose in their structure itself. Six of them have no scientific-research subdivisions, three have no design services, and two have no production facilities. It has become necessary to create major intersectorial scientific-

technical complexes and engineering centers to resolve urgent problems. The Council of Ministers and Academy of Sciences of the republic, along with all interested organizations, must examine questions of improving the organizational forms between science and production in the very first half of this year.

It would be wrong to explain the low rates of scientific and technical progress as shortcomings in science alone. A substantial portion of the blame in this resides with ministries and departments. Here is a typical example. The Academy of Sciences Institute of Electronics discovered a new method of electroerosion processing of solids and tough metals, and broaching super-deep holes in articles. This method is extremely necessary to every metal-processing plant, but through the fault of the economic planners it cannot find application by any means.

It is necessary to resolve on a new technological basis urgent problems such as the adoption of resource-conserving technologies. In the coming 5 years, 60-65 percent of the increased need for important resources is to be satisfied by economizing. Let us take, for example, power engineering. During this 5-year period, the specific consumption of fuel to produce 1 kilowatt-hour of electricity at the electrical stations of the republic increased by 13 grams. This fact alone led to a situation in which an additional 500,000 tons of standard fuel per year was consumed.

The paths of economic consumption are greatly varied. They include the broad use of new equipment and advanced technology, capable organization of labor and production, and finally, the creation of the material conditions and a moral-ethical climate in collectives in which each working person takes a watchful attitude toward the public well-being.

We have real possibilities of reducing material consumption by 0.5 percent in addition to the targets of the five-year plan, and energy consumption by an additional 1 percent.

One of the important directions of work to accelerate our progress is the maximum use of secondary resources. At the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress, there was sharp discussion of the fact that we had lost millions of tons of kaolin, phosphogypsum, and lignin to no purpose, polluting the environment and taking up fertile soils. The Ministry of Industrial Construction Materials, the Sredazugol Production Association, enterprises of the Ministry of Fertilizers, and the State Agroindustrial Committee have made thousands of references to the difficulties of using them. But when the Almalyk Gorkom undertook the endeavor properly, it turned out that these problems could be resolved through their own efforts. And this is just one example. The Council of Ministers of the Republic, along with interested departments and local organs, should draw up and implement specific measures to use secondary raw materials, bringing the individual weight of its processing to at least 30 percent.

The most objective and general indicator of scientific and technical progress and the level of organization of production is increasing the technical level

and the quality of goods produced. At the 27th CPSU Congress it was emphasized that this is one of the most important economic tasks. For our republic it is particularly urgent.

In the specific proportion of goods of the highest quality category produced Uzbekistan occupies the 12th place in the country in total volume of production. At the same time, in Kara-Kalpak ASSR, and Dzhizak, Syr-Darya, and Khorezm oblasts the production of goods with the Emblem of Quality has not been made a goal at all, its manufacture is not planned. Legal questions arise: how could this happen? Why did the obkoms and oblispolkoms not carry out the party directives? Does it perhaps suit them that many of our goods do not find buyers and spend years gathering dust in warehouses and depots?

We must thoroughly shake up the workers who have lost their professional and working pride, and persistently make sure that all of our goods meet the highest requirements, fully satisfying people's growing needs.

We must not forget the first precept--fulfilling the plans. But more than 40 enterprises already this year have failed to cope with plans to sell goods, about 185 have not met the target for growth of labor productivity, and over 200 have broken contract obligations, failing to provide goods worth 44 million rubles. The duty of party committees and primary party organizations is to find the true reasons for the slump, as well as the specific individuals who are guilty in this matter.

It is necessary now to structure our work in order to set and achieve higher levels in this new 5-year period than have been observed earlier. Estimates show that even using only the opportunities which are lying, so to speak, on the surface, it is possible to increase the national income by 26 percent instead of the previously planned 25.1 percent, and the specific proportion of goods with the Emblem of Quality among the certified articles to 40 percent instead of 37 percent. Through technical reoutfitting of enterprises we must achieve a growth in the production of goods amounting to 1.3 billion rubles, which is 112 million rubles higher than that initially planned.

Bringing into action all reserves for acceleration should provide an average annual growth of the national income of 4.6 percent in the 12th Five-Year Plan as opposed to 3 percent in the 11th Five-Year Period. Per capita, this indicator will grow by 3.4 percent as opposed to 0.3 percent in the 11th Five-Year Plan. The average annual rates of growth of labor productivity in industry will increase by a factor of 5.

The 27th Congress put together a specific program for further accelerating the climb of the agroindustrial complex. In order to realize it, in the 12th Five-Year Plan we face the task of significantly raising the rates of agricultural production, and ensuring unconditional harvests of grain and other produce of farming and livestock raising.

There are reserves for acceleration in every kolkhoz, sovkhos, and enterprise of the State Agroindustrial Committee. Today the agrarian sector is carrying out a fundamentally new organizational restructuring. The creation of unified organs of control is backed up by an effective economic mechanism, the essence

of which consists of expanding the rights of kolkhozes and sovkhoses, increasing their financial interest in and responsibility for the final results.

A subject of special concern from party, soviet, and economic organs, as well as party members and all working people, is cotton raising. Increased production and higher quality of cotton and cotton products is our primary task, our patriotic and international duty.

Accelerating the development of cotton raising under the conditions we have here means primarily a transition to a scientifically substantiated structure of the sown areas, modern and high-quality observance of all agrotechnical procedures, and educated use of means of mechanization and chemization.

Much has been said in the past about the importance of crop rotation, and special resolutions have been passed. But they have been assimilated fully in only 375 farms. The State Agroindustrial Committee and party and soviet organs must combine forces in order to ensure that crop rotations are assimilated in all places in the near future.

A transition to planning by a single indicator--cotton fiber--is scheduled for this 5-year period and volumes of its deliveries have been determined. In this connection, we should improve the system of procurement and processing of raw materials and set the procedure of farms' estimates for the final output. The State Agroindustrial Committee and the Central Asian Department of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin should lose no time in becoming part of this extremely important work.

An important link in the intensification of cotton raising is widespread adoption of machine harvesting. Experience shows that modern machines can collect 90-95 percent of the harvest. But last year the plan for machine harvesting, especially in Bukhara, Fergana, and a number of other oblasts, was completely ruined. Party committees and leaders of farms should begin now to prepare in the most thorough fashion for mechanized collection of the next harvest, remembering that in this work nothing is trivial and everything must be planned--preparation of the fields, equipment, and the most important thing--cadres.

Accelerated development of agriculture means more effective use of irrigated lands, raising their fertility. Leading farms annually obtain produce worth 6,000 rubles or more from every hectare. But taken as a whole the economics of our farms are in an extremely grave state. Some 450 sovkhoses finished last year at a loss, the plan was fulfilled by only 62 percent, and 130 million rubles less than the planned total were obtained. The prime cost of production exceeded that planned in all categories of farms by almost 700 million rubles. Obkoms, raykoms, rayon ispolkoms, agroindustrial committees and associations, leaders of kolkhozes and sovkhoses, and primary party organizations must exert particular control over the economics of farms. This is all the more important because in the near future basically all kolkhozes and sovkhoses will be transferred to full cost-accounting.

Above all it is necessary to boost the returns from lands and farms, and raise the economic effectiveness of business management. We cannot put up with the

fact that last year more than 200 farms obtained a cotton harvest of 20 quintals or less per hectare, almost 600 farms obtained less than 30 quintals of corn, and approximately 350 obtained less than 30 quintals of potatoes.

The key to the fertility of lands is intensive technologies. In recent times these words have been used frequently. But still far from everyone imagines that this means on the job. Still fewer are those who are undertaking measures for their practical adoption. We cannot put up with such inertia. The State Agroindustrial Committee should work jointly with oblast organizations to define more accurately the volumes of cultivation of agricultural crops by intensive technologies, and provide subdivisions with all necessary material and technical resources.

Good conditions for effective production are now being created in the countryside. Party organizations must support in every possible way people who work actively, with great professional skill, and in an interested manner. The main thing is to teach everyone to work in the new way, and increase the role of specialists and the level of qualifications of machine-operating cadres. And in order to do this, every rayon must have farm bases.

The congress set this task—to provide for a substantial increase in the per capita consumption of meat, milk, vegetables, and fruits. The task consists of constantly raising the productivity of farms, effectively solving questions of increasing production and procurements of goods, and consistently adopting progressive forms of conducting a sector, and the achievements of science and advanced practice.

Additional possibilities are being created for improving supplies of vegetables and fruits to the population. It is planned for kolkhozes and sovkhoses to establish firm plans of purchases. Above-plan output of potatoes, fruits, and vegetables, and even a substantial portion of the plan produce, they will be allowed to use according to their own discretion. Under our conditions, each percent of this produce above the plan totals 36,000 tons. Above all it is necessary to raise the yield of orchards and vegetable crops, expand the base for their storage and processing, and reduce losses.

Under conditions of irrigated farming, one of the main factors of intensification is land reclamation. The republic is carrying out a great deal of water resources construction, which requires new approaches and decisions. It is necessary to achieve a rational correlation of assimilation and improvement of long-cultivated bodies of land. Funds applied to the reconstruction of existing networks are recovered more quickly and yield greater returns. But the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the Main Administration of Central Asian Sovkhoz Construction [Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy] are restructuring the work in this direction too slowly.

Also urgent is the problem of economizing on water, adopting advanced water-conserving irrigation technologies. The rational use of water depends on the qualifications of those who are entrusted with this important section. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses do not have hydrotechnologists at their disposal. In Kara-Kalpak ASSR their duties are carried out by people who do not have even secondary education. At the same time, 1,500 specialists graduate annually in the republic, many of whom work in other sectors of the economy.

This year is expected to be unusually dry. We must begin today taking radical measures for economical water consumption.

The further development of water resource construction and improvement of water use is inseparably bound up with scientific and technical progress. The other day the newspaper IZVESTIYA discussed our first steps in the field of adopting automatic control systems of water complexes, and also noted omissions in this work. Gosplan and the Academy of Sciences, jointly with the Ministry of Water Resources and the Main Administration of Central Asian Sovkhoz Construction, must take up this problem in a well-substantiated fashion.

In accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the republic plans to increase the average annual volume of gross production by 14-16 percent. By 1990 the production of cotton fiber is to be increased to 1,830,000 tons, grain to 3.2-3.5 million tons, meat (slaughter weight) to 540,000-560,000 tons, milk to 3.3-3.5 million tons, eggs to 2.7-3 billion eggs. It is planned to substantially increase the production of fruits and cucurbitaceous vegetable crops. And our most important task consists of ensuring the unconditional achievement of these levels.

At the congress there was sounded an urgent alarm to sharply increase capital construction, since the strategic course of the party to accelerate economic and social development depends to a large degree on the state of affairs in this sector.

In order to ensure acceleration in construction, improvements are ordered in investment policies and the increase of capacities of contracting organizations. The congress made it a goal to halve the investment cycle by the year 2000. This applies to our republic fully and completely.

The congress made it a well-defined goal to make an end to the dissipation of funds. Many leaders are completely unable to give up the harmful tendencies of the past, to reorganize in the new fashion. They drag out the investment cycle, begin completely new things, and never fully allocate the funds for previously begun projects. The Khorezm oblast ispolkom, for example, has been building a school in the city of Druzhba since 1981. One and a half million rubles are needed to complete it, but the ispolkom allocated a total of only 330,000 rubles for it in 1986, dragging out the construction for another 5 years. At the same time, the oblast plans to begin construction of three new schools. Kara-Kalpak ASSR is permitting substantial dissipation of capital outlays, and this practice is not receiving a principled evaluation on the part of the obkom.

There are many examples in which clients have already included projects in the plan this year, but they still have not provided the design-budget documentation to the contractor, and the land areas under the site have not been prepared. This chronic disease especially afflicts the ispolkoms of local soviets and organizations of the agroindustrial complex. Today only 42 percent of the financing of capital construction in the agroindustrial industry has taken shape.

This wanton practice must be stopped. Soviet organs and construction organizations face the vast job of taking inventory of projects. They must determine which of them to continue constructing and which to shut down by this calculation, in order to bring in the remaining projects in normative times, concentrating the liberated funds and resources on them. Gosplan and republic offices of Gosbank and Stroybank must establish effective control over this.

The capacities of contracting organizations, especially in the Ministry of Construction, the Tashkent Main Administration of Construction, and the Uzbek Administration of Agroindustrial Construction, are inadequate. Many enterprises of the construction industry have undertaken complexes at reduced startup times. In order to shorten the investment cycle, the Council of Ministers has been entrusted with drawing up an integrated program of increasing the capacities of contracting organizations for the 12th Five-Year Plan.

Industrial enterprises will be subordinated to the implementation of this program, regardless of their departmental subordination, to manufacture non-standard equipment, fittings, and instruments.

We must do everything necessary to raise the sector to a new level, ensure the manufacture of materials, structures and goods with complete plant preparation, and reduce manual labor and wet processes of production. Such programs must be drawn up for every contracting ministry and department, the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, and oblasts, cities, and rayons.

It is necessary to plan and implement measures to substantially develop construction projects done by the own works departments of nonconstruction ministries, departments, associations, and major enterprises, and create in them the necessary capacities for this, especially for projects of reconstruction, technical reoutfitting of enterprises, and the construction of residential space.

The congress made it a goal to provide every family with a separate apartment or house by the year 2000. For us this problem remains particularly urgent. More than 250,000 families are in line for living space, and the availability of living space is the lowest in the country.

Taking into account population growth, we must construct 220 million square meters of living space by the year 2000. This is 2.5 times as much as was constructed during the previous three five-year periods. We must sharply increase the rate of development of the production base of housebuilding and ensure radical improvement of the activity of house-building combines, especially the Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Water Resources, and Main Administration of Central Asian Agricultural Construction.

At the same time we must develop monolithic, skeleton-panel, and traditional brick construction, give as much help as possible to individual builders, especially in the country, and develop by every possible means construction through enterprises' own works departments.

Successful fulfillment of these plans, as was emphasized at the congress, is inseparably tied to improving administration and methods of management. The role of economic organs in the resolution of these tasks is exceptionally great. It is the economic organs which must be the guards of fundamental directives of party policy on the job. Gosplan must reexamine the forms and directions of its work, and raise the level of leadership and demands made on local planning organs for optimal resolution of current tasks. Further development and placement of production forces must be implemented strictly according to the plan for the future. With the participation of oblast links, measures must be taken to further equalize the social development of all oblasts.

The work of finance-credit organs and systems of material-technical supplying must be radically improved. In recent years their influence on the economy has weakened. In a number of sectors finance discipline is low. The total of overdue debts has reached 4.5 billion rubles. We are losing 200 million rubles per year from payments of increased interest alone. Banks and the Ministry of Finance should not be under the thumb of those who are trying to make up for circulating funds which are not being used for their intended purpose at the state's expense. Control over the payment of wages and capital outlays, and the observance of prices, should be more strict.

Statistical data are in need of serious improvement. Disgraceful phenomena such as window dressing and figure padding continue to have a place in our republic. Such instances have been discovered in Kashka-Darya and Tashkent oblasts. The situation is particularly unfavorable in Namangan Oblast, where practically every other enterprise of those audited had permitted distortion of the accounts. The fight against window dressing is being carried on particularly ineffectually in enterprises of the consumer industry, the residential-communal industry, state trade, cooperative trade, and public eating enterprises.

Negative phenomena of this order have not been eradicated in agriculture either. In Andizhan, Bukhara, Navoy, Syr-Darya, and Samarkand oblasts, figure-padding has been discovered in reports on the procurement of coarse feeds, the production of milk, and the purchases of cattle and poultry. Incidences of reduction of the sown area of cotton and corn have occurred, as well as distortion of the data on seedings and plantings of winter crops.

These incidents prove that party committees of the republic are not adequately controlling the work of enterprises and farms, and administrative organs are not carrying out a satisfactory surveillance. The republic's Central Statistical Administration cannot continue to work in this fashion. In our republic, behind the exterior of inflated indicators of the number of specialists, the low level of their training and qualifications is concealed. In many VUZes, especially technical and physics-mathematics VUZes, there are very few doctors and candidates of science in the staff of professors and instructors. A total of only 1,000 future specialists is participating in the work of student design bureaus. And this is only in the permanent VUZes. The quality of training of specialists in branch VUZes is still lower.

Therefore, at the 27th Congress, we were forced to raise the question of increasing aid to the republic in educating the student youth of Uzbekistan in Central VUZes of the country. At the same time, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the republic must take specific measures to restructure the work of higher schools.

One of the most difficult, most urgent tasks which is of great economic, social, and political significance for the republic party organization is bringing the unemployed portion of the work-capable population into socially useful labor. Literally all of our efforts must be subordinated to resolving this urgent problem, especially the soviets of people's deputies. We must persistently bring to life the integrated program for involving the entire work-capable population in social production.

Special attention should be paid to decisive replenishment of the industrial working class by the indigenous population, as well as increasing by many times the number of representatives of Uzbekistan who are participating in the transformation of the Nonchernozem region, Siberia, the BAM zone, and the Far East.

This task is inseparably connected to the training of young people for socially useful labor and through reform of general-education and professional schools. There are not enough workshops in schools of the republic. Last year it was planned to organize 280 interschool educational workshops, but only 28 were opened. Professional-technical schools are poorly supplied with agricultural machines, welding equipment, and sewing machines. And the very structure of professional technical schools is such that 46 percent of the graduates are sent to work in the country, and only 19 and 13 percent to industry and construction, respectively. The Ministry of Education and State Committee for Professional and Technical Education must take urgent measures, and party committees and soviet organs must get stricter in demanding from the leaders of enterprises, organizations, and farms the unconditional fulfillment of all measures planned for school reform. Along with this, it will be useful to send more young people to industrial centers of the country for training and practical experience.

Yet another question of fundamental importance is teaching the Russian language. M. Yakubova, director of Urgench Boarding School, spoke about this in a principled, party-spirited fashion at the 27th Congress, observing that the time of parade-style conferences is past, and we must now throw ourselves into the work properly in all places.

The increased role of the human factor is inseparably connected with the main goal of the party's policies--all-encompassing concern for people and a constant rise in public well-being. During the 12th Five-Year Plan, the monetary income of the population of the republic will increase by 19-20 percent. The production of goods for the population will increase significantly, along with the volume of sales of paid services.

But above all, as the 27th Congress has emphasized, we must achieve serious transformations in the conditions, nature, and content of labor. A sharp reduction, and in the future even the elimination, of low-skilled manual labor

and heavy physical labor, and improvement of production conditions, are acquiring special significance today.

We can no longer put up with the fact that many enterprises, organizations, and farms lack plans for economic and social development and are not paying the necessary attention to production conditions.

The organization of rural life remains a serious question. We must improve the sanitary condition of many settlements and kishlaks [villages in Central Asia], and provide them with good quality drinking water, electricity, gas, radio networks, and telephone connections. We need not gradual improvement but decisive restructuring of the social and consumer spheres. Here we must announce a khashar, unite all efforts, all capacities. Some 18.5 million square meters of residential space are scheduled to be built in rural localities in the 12th Five-Year Plan.

Many complaints are being provoked by shortcomings in the work of medical establishments. Here we must resolve a set of problems connected with the serious lagging of the material-technical base of the health service and defects in the organization of medical service.

Urgent measures must be taken to decisively improve the trade, consumer, and communal service of the population, and bring order into public transport. After prolonged disruptions in January and February, the plan for commodity circulation and consumer services has been fulfilled. But the existing capacities are still being poorly used. It is enough to say that 5,000 units of commercial equipment are lying in warehouses of Uzbek Brlyash [transliterated] as dead weight.

The inertia and unresolved nature of social issues is giving rise to dissatisfaction and increasing the number of letters. The CPSU Central Committee alone has received more than 22,000 letters of this type since the beginning of last year, or approximately 70 percent of the total number of them. And this is what characteristically happens: after appealing to the Central Committee more than one-third of the complaints were positively resolved. Let us make it a rule: attentively investigating every well-founded appeal, let us bring to party responsibility the people who were responsible for resolving the questions raised but did not.

The significance of soviets of people's deputies in the activization of the human factor is increasing. Their job must be to take responsibility for all spheres of life in their territory.

In this connection I should especially like to mention the activization of the women's community. Today the women of Uzbekistan are making a great contribution to economic and cultural construction, and are suitably represented in party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs. At the 27th Congress a suggestion was made which is particularly topical for our republic--to create women's councils, uniting them in a single organization headed by the Committee of Soviet Women. It would be significant if the women of Uzbekistan were to become pioneers in the important cause of restructuring life and many other social questions.

A bad tradition has been started among many of our leaders. Questions of labor and living conditions have merely to be touched upon when immediately they must make references to the shortage of funds. Frequently these are simply excuses. An audit recently carried out, for example, proved that the city of Tashkent, Kara-Kalpak ASSR, and Tashkent, Bukhara, Khorezm, Surkhandarya, Syr-Darya, and a number of other oblasts are doing an extremely unsatisfactory job in carrying out decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and resolutions of the republic aktiv concerning improvement in the use of club establishments and sports buildings. This sort of attitude toward fulfilling party decisions should be unconditionally stopped.

The fight for the new life requires serious restructuring of work on places of residence. Kishlak and settlement soviets and makhallin [transliteration] committees, who are called upon to confirm the socialist way of life, have still not added their considerable authority to the fight against people who are continuing to live without income and cultivating open bourgeois mentality and material acquisitiveness. Among the leaders of makhallin committees, and there are about 14,000 of them, less than a third have higher education. Extremely few of them are members of the Communist Party (38 percent) or women (12 percent). The qualitative composition of the aktiv is even worse. Frequently the makhallin committees themselves fall under the influence of backward moods.

In atheistic work, party committees and primary party organizations are basically limited to verification of facts, and their position is compromising. Despite cases of Communist Party members participating in religious rites, few of them have received the deserved punishment.

Atheist education and the adoption of new, progressive traditions is a difficult, laborious job, ruling out administration, overt pressure, and voluntaristic methods. Its tone should be set by councils for improving the Soviet way of life.

The decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress require an innovative, creative approach to all aspects of organizational and political work in party committees and organizations. We must all take a lesson from the sharp and justified criticism leveled at the republic party organization in the Political Paper. We must not be a zone of functions which are closed to objective and precise analysis and exacting evaluation.

Today the criterion of political maturity of each party organization and each worker is the attitude toward criticism and self-criticism. Few acknowledge in words this first norm of party life or speak publicly about their shortcomings. What is more important than drawing the correct conclusions from criticism and energetically correcting the shortcomings revealed?

In this plane, special significance applies to work to implement the proposals and observations expressed during the course of the preCongress report and election campaign. Unfortunately, many party committees have taken a simplistic approach to this. The Central Committee recently studied the activities of the Andizhan Obkom and discovered serious shortcomings. The attention of the oblast committee and its bureau were focused on individual failings, overlooking the causes which gave rise to these shortcomings. The field of vision

of many party organizations has failed to encompass a substantial portion of suggestions to accelerate scientific and technical progress, consolidate the atmosphere of economizing, and strengthen discipline. The situation is no better in other party organizations. This state of affairs must be corrected immediately.

A new approach is also necessary in the practice of hearing the reports of communist party members, especially leaders. This effective form of comradely and exacting analysis of work has still not been taken up in all places. We must work out a system of periodic reporting of all leaders and at all levels, beginning with secretaries of central committees. It is necessary to organize the work in this fashion in order for each Communist Party member and each leader to report on the fulfillment of his obligations during the course of the reporting period.

Purposeful and resolute actions, the unity of word and deed—these are the main requirements on the style and methods of party work advanced by the congress. But many party committees are reorganizing too slowly, allowing economic organs to be undermined, and continuing to spend their energies resolving questions of an administrative nature. The zest for meetings and paper shuffling is being eliminated half-heartedly.

All questions of economic and cultural construction must be examined through the prism of the work of primary party organizations. Almost 5 months have passed since the completion of reports and elections in them. But many raykoms, gorkoms, and obkoms did not hear a single report of the primary party organization during this time. There is still a great deal of formalism, red tape, and showmanship in the leadership of these important links. This is attested, in particular, by an examination of the fighting readiness of primary party organizations. We talk about this a great deal, but frequently do not bother to get to the heart of the processes which are taking place.

The increased role of primary party organizations is inseparably linked with their implementation of their rights to control the activities of the administration. At our last report and election meetings, approximately 10,000 such commissions were formed. But the majority of them are inactive. Many chairmen of commissions do not know what they are supposed to be doing and what their rights and powers are.

At the same time, the studies of the party electoral aktiv and secretaries of primary party organizations are developing too slowly.

The party is the political and moral vanguard of Soviet society, as the 27th CPSU Congress observed. So the fight to keep the cast of mind of a party member pure and honorable is fundamental in the activity of each party committee and organization.

On the whole, the formation and swelling of the ranks of the party in the republic is being carried out in accordance with party directives. But, as in every endeavor in life, admission into the party is in need of constant control and improvement.

In all areas and in every direction of party, soviet, and economic construction, bold, resolute restructuring is needed. And above all--the consciousness of all cadres, all communist party members, and all working people. "We face the task of bringing the essence and spirit of the decisions of the congress to every Soviet individual," emphasized M. S. Gorbachev. "And we must not only explain its fundamental positions but also organize practical work in accordance with modern requirements." All party committees and organizations and the ideological aktiv must make their contributions to the resolution of this extremely responsible and all-encompassing task. In the final analysis, success depends on the degree to which we are able to develop the labor and social activity of the masses.

12255

CSO: 1830/459

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NEW KAZAKH PUBLISHING COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN--Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 1 April 1986 carries on page 1 an ukase issued by the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet announcing the appointment of Kalit Zakiryanov as chairman of the republic State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade. The ukase is dated Alma-Ata 28 March 1986 and is signed by Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman S. Mukashev and Secretary Z. Kadyrov. A related 30-word item on page 4 of the same issue notes the transfer of former State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade Chairman Sheriazdan Rustemovich Yeleykenov to unspecified "other work." [Editorial Report] /7358

KAZAKH PHYSICAL CULTURE, SPORTS CHAIRMAN--Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 11 May 1986 carries on page 3 a 50-word ukase issued by the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium which notes the appointment of Amanchu Seysenovich Akpayev as Chairman of the State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports. The ukase is dated 8 May 1986 and is signed by Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman S. Mukashev and Secretary Z. Kadyrova. [Editorial Report] /7358

NEW KIRGHIZ BROADCASTING CHAIRMAN--Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian on 30 March 1986 carries on page 3 a 50-word ukase issued by the Kirghiz Supreme Soviet Presidium naming Umtul Sheysheyevna Orozova as Chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. The ukase is dated 29 March 1986 and is signed by Kirghiz Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman T. Koshoyev and Secretary S. Omurkulova. [Editorial Report] /7358

KIRGHIZ MINISTER OF JUSTICE APPOINTED--Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian on 11 April 1986 carries on page 1 a 50-word ukase of the Kirghiz Supreme Soviet Presidium noting the appointment of Madan Alymbekov as Kirghiz Minister of Justice. The ukase is dated 10 April and is signed by Kirghiz Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman T. Koshoyev and Secretary S. Omurkulova. A page 4 "Chronicle" item in the same issue states that the Presidium released Askar Abdyrallyev from duties as minister of justice in connection with his going on pension. [Editorial Report] /7358

KIEV 20-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN DISCUSSED--It seems quite recent that new housing blocks in Rusanovka and Otradnoye, Borshchagovka and Obolon appeared on the map of the Ukraine's capital city, when new subway routes were added to the city's transport network, and when large trade and cultural centers, scientific institutions, and educational establishment arose. But a new general development plan has now been drafted for Kiev up to the year 2005. On 14 April, a discussion was held on the draft general plan. V.V. Shcherbitskiy, Yu. N. Yelchenko, Ye. V. Kachalovskiy, B.V. Kachura, A.P. Lyashko, I.A. Mozgovoy, V.A. Sologub, V.A. Ivashko, Yu. A. Kolomiyets, V.D. Kryuchkov, V.A. Masol, S.N. Mukha, and Ya. P. Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee politburo members and candidate members; members of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium; and leaders of Kiev city and Kiev Oblast party and administrative organizations participated in the discussion. During the discussion on the draft general development plan, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, took the floor. [RATAU report: "A Discussion on a General Plan for Kiev Development"] [Excerpts] [Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 15 Apr 86 p 1 AU] /12913

PROMOTION FOR UKRAINE'S SPORTS COMMITTEE--The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to transform the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports under the Ukrainian Council of Ministers into the union-republic State Committee of the Ukrainian SSR for Physical Culture and Sports. [Signed] V. Shevchenko, chairman, and N. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium. [Text] [Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 26 Apr 86 p 1 AU] /12913

CSO: 1800/390

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

RAYISPOLKOM CHAIRMAN CLAIMS 'SOVIET BEYOND CRITICISM'

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by A. Korolev, rayon broadcasting editor; Kashary village, Rostov oblast: "Beyond Criticism"]

[Text] As broadcasting editor I was present at a session of the Kasharskiy Rayon Council of People's Deputies which discussed the results of the fulfillment of the plan for the economic and social development of the rayon in the past year and the draft plan for the current year. A summary of the session was then broadcast on the local radio, entitled "A deputy is responsible for everything." Along with an analysis of economic and social questions concerning life in the rayon, deputies were criticized who had not fully carried out the obligations placed on them by the voters and who had not been zealous enough in readjusting their style and methods of work. Such comments were addressed in particular to the deputy of the regional committee, the chairman of kolkhoz "Rodina", N. Biryukov.

N. Biryukov was insulted by the criticism. In addition, the chairman of the rayispolkom, I. Sushchenko, reprimanded me, "Didn't you know that a deputy is beyond criticism?!" Yes, I know that a deputy is beyond criticism before the judicial organs. However, as I understand it, this does not include the right to criticize this or that deputy if he deserves it. For at the 27th Party Congress it was stated very straightforwardly that in our country we do not have and cannot have individuals or organizations who are beyond criticism.

"In the radio broadcast," continued I. Sushchenko, "you reproached the Pervomayskiy rural soviet, and that was not necessary. A soviet cannot be criticized."

How can one refrain from criticizing if a rural soviet and its ispolkom do not demand enough of the managers of the kolkhoz imeni 1 May and tolerate shortcomings? The productivity of the farm's animal husbandry is low and its bank debts exceed ten million rubles.

12793

CSO: 1800/323

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

DISCUSSION OF PARTY'S NEW CONCEPT OF ACCELERATION

PM281234 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Apr 86 Second Edition pp 2, 3

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences I. Anoshkin under the rubric "The 27th CPSU Congress: The Strategy of Acceleration": "A Creative, Constructive Theory"]

[Text] At all stages of its struggle for the revolutionary transformation of society our party has paid unremitting attention to the development of Marxist-Leninist theory on the basis of the generalization and interpretation of new facts and phenomena. With every congress, its theoretical arsenal increases.

The 27th CPSU Congress, the congress of strategic decisions, occupies a special place in this creative process. The Political Report of the Central Committee, the new edition of the Party Program, the amended Party Statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 are documents of tremendous theoretical and political significance. These documents are an expression of the party's creative approach to Marxist-Leninist theory and--as Comrade M.S. Gorbachev noted in his speech at the meeting with the working people of Tolyatti city--they contain a theoretical substantiation of the trends of the Soviet society's long-term development. Proceeding from a scientific basis, they define the tasks in systematically improving socialism on the basis of the country's accelerated socioeconomic development.

The theoretical elaboration and practical implementation of the party's current strategic course is based on Lenin's ideas. V.I. Lenin taught that "It is impossible to be an ideological leader without...theoretical work, just as it is impossible to be an ideological leader without gearing this work to the task in hand and without propagandizing the results of this theory..." (Footnote) (V.I. Lenin, Complete Collected Works, Vol. 1, p 309). The party's fidelity to the Marxist-Leninist teaching lies in the implementation of the latter's principles and in the creative development of the theory in the light of the accumulated experience of revolutionary struggle and the social transformations that have taken place.

The further development of Marxist-Leninist theory is necessary especially now, in connection with the new stage that has begun in the Soviet society's

life, the stage which demands that as many as possible of socialism's historical advantages over capitalism are translated into reality. It is also dictated by the development of the world as a whole: There has been a realignment of class forces in the international arena, and in the need to achieve social progress and deliver world civilization from the threat of nuclear annihilation, mankind faces burning problems whose solution brooks no delay.

Our party has demonstrated its ability to perceive and creatively resolve pressing problems and to develop the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist theory further. The congress documents contain an in-depth scientific analysis of the tremendous changes which have taken place in the country, an analysis of current and future tasks and ways of resolving them, and of new forms and methods of economic, organizational, and educational work.

In making a realistic assessment of the prevailing state of society, the party has signaled the impermissibility of a shift of emphasis toward mentioning only successes, toward trying--consciously or subconsciously--to justify sluggishness in dealing with pressing issues. It directs people toward focusing their attention on vital problems connected with the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, ensuring the intensification of the economy, labor productivity growth, and the elimination of negative phenomena.

The concept of acceleration put forward at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and fully endorsed by the 27th CPSU Congress represents a new departure in the theory of scientific communism and a major contribution to the treasure-house of Marxist-Leninist ideas.

The party documents fully reveal and substantiate both the objective need for, the essence, and specific ways of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. Acceleration is the CPSU's current strategic course aimed at the qualitative transformation of all aspects of the Soviet society's life.

What, specifically, do we have in mind when we speak of a qualitative transformation of all aspects of life? It is a fundamental renewal of the material and technical base of the Soviet society as a result of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution. We have in mind an improvement of social, and primarily economic, relations; we have in mind profound changes in the content and nature of labor and in people's material and spiritual living conditions; and also a revitalization of the entire system of political, social, and ideological institutions.

The concept of acceleration is geared to the communist perspective of the Soviet society's development. And the party is constantly coordinating its current policy, economic and social strategy, and the tasks of ideological and organizational work with this perspective.

At the same time, the new edition of the CPSU Program provides a detailed and more comprehensive definition of socialism as a social system which has indisputable socioeconomic, political, ideological, and moral advantages over capitalism. This characterization is of tremendous practical importance. It provides us with most valuable historical experience and reveals general communist principles which are also inherent in socialism and which serve as real guidelines along the path of improving the socialist society and ensuring its progress toward the highest phase of the new social formation, communism.

The CPSU does not seek to anticipate the features of full communism in detail. The transition from socialism to communism is subordinated to the objective laws of social development which must not be ignored. Any attempts to proceed too fast, to introduce communist principles without due regard for the level of society's material and spiritual maturity are--as experience indicates--doomed to failure and can cause losses of both an economic and a political nature, the new edition of the Party Program says. At the same time, the CPSU proceeds from the premise that sluggishness in implementing overdue transformations and tackling new tasks is also impermissible.

In the light of the socialist society's long-term development, the significance of the strategy of acceleration as a phenomenon of world historic importance rather than a temporary, partial, local, or national phenomenon is becoming clearly visible.

The documents adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress considerably enrich the current theory of the means of socioeconomic growth. They clearly define the economic sphere as the main sphere of activity. It is in this sphere that the preconditions are created for building a materially, spiritually, and socially rich life for Soviet people in conditions of peace, and for achieving a qualitatively new state of society. The party sees its strategic course in this sphere in ensuring the transition to a highly organized and efficient economy with comprehensively developed production forces, nature socialist production relations, and a smoothly functioning economic machinery.

In compliance with the methodology of historical materialism, the party focuses its attention primarily on the development of the production forces. It advocates a radical acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the widespread introduction of new generations of machinery and fundamentally new production techniques which ensure the highest productivity and efficiency as the main level of the intensification of the national economy. In this context the need for switching scientific and technological progress from an evolutionary to a revolutionary footing has been theoretically substantiated.

Aiming at the fullest possible realization of socialism's potential in the development of the economy, the CPSU believes that it is essential to radically restructure the economic machinery with a view to creating an integral, effective, and flexible management system based on the principle of democratic centralism.

In the work on the restructuring of the economy and of the economic machinery more importance than ever before is being attached to science, the congress noted. Life demands that we take a fresh look at certain theoretical notions and concepts, and in particular such major problems as the interaction between production forces and production relations, socialist ownership and the economic forms of its implementation, structural and investment policy, commodity-money relations, the combination between centralism and the independence of economic organizations.

Life has revealed the flimsiness of the theories according to which production relations are brought into harmony with the state of the production forces automatically, as it were, under conditions of socialism. In practice everything is more complicated. It is true that socialist production relations provide scope for the development of production forces. However, in order to do so, they must be constantly improved. And that means that obsolete management methods must be noticed in time and replaced with new ones. It is now a question of the implementation of a radical reform of management and of management methods.

The ways of achieving this kind of improvement have already been tested to some extent in the course of the large-scale economic experiment which has proved the viability and effectiveness of the new management methods. According to the congress documents, the entire mechanism of the experiment is geared to enhancing quality and efficiency, accelerating scientific progress, and intensifying the role of the human factor. This is what will in effect determine the further improvement of socialist production relations and open up new scope for the development of production forces.

In translating the strategy of acceleration into reality, the party is resolving a number of theoretical problems in the social policy sphere. The 27th CPSU Congress noted that the achieved level of development and the scale of the new tasks call for a long-term, well-considered, integral, and strong social policy which embraces all aspects of society's life and the interests of all classes, social groups, nations, and ethnic groups.

The congress has elaborated a concrete and precise policy in the sphere of distribution relations and has pointed out the need to decisively improve material incentives and the impermissibility of paying out money that has not been earned, of handing out undeserved bonuses, and of fixing "guaranteed" rates of pay which are not geared to workers' labor contribution. The further improvement of distribution relations is closely connected with the principle of social justice whose implementation is expressed above all in the unswerving observance of the basic principle of socialism "From each according to his ability, to each according to his labor."

Problems of the renewal of the content, forms, and methods of work of political and ideological institutions, deepening of socialist democracy, and the improvement of social, class, and national relations are also at the focus of the party's theoretical thought.

The party's theoretical and practical activities are aimed at galvanizing the soviets, trade unions, the komsomol, labor collectives and people's control and ensuring a more effective utilization of all forms of representative and direct democracy, broader publicity, and the participation of the masses in the elaboration, adoption, and implementation of decisions pertaining to state and other matters. In other words, they are aimed at the elaboration of the problems pertaining to the development of the socialist self-government by the people.

This is very important. The accelerated development of the country can be achieved only on condition that the role of the human factor is enhanced, it can be achieved only on the basis of great creative activeness of millions of Soviet people, of their interested, responsible, conscious, and selfless participation in the resolution of pressing current and long-term tasks. Comrade M.S. Gorbachev once again emphasized this most convincingly in his speech at the meeting with the working people of Tolyatti city.

The course toward acceleration objectively comprises enhanced organization, discipline, and order in all components of the state, economic, and social organism, Soviet people's increased consciousness and professional skill, and the inculcation in working people of the feeling that they are the masters of their country, of a sense of civic duty, patriotism, and internationalism.

The 27th CPSU Congress subjected the present world scene to an in-depth scientific analysis and drew up a vast and constructive program for the struggle for peace. The congress documents reveal the main content of the current epoch, the nature and the forms of the antagonism between the forces of progress and the forces of reaction and between the two world socioeconomic systems, and the growing role of the world socialist system in the destinies of peoples.

As a result of the establishment of the world socialist system and the strengthening of the socialist community, a radical change has taken place in the correlation of forces in the international arena in favor of the fighters for peace, democracy, national independence, and social progress. World socialism relies on a highly developed economy, a modern scientific base, and a reliable military and political potential. It is increasingly displaying real humanism and a readiness to take part in broad international cooperation for the sake of peace and peoples' prosperity.

Mankind's social progress finds its expression in the battles of the working class, the class which was and remains the main revolutionary class of the present epoch the main force struggling to topple the system based on exploitation and to build a new society. The world communist movement, as one of the most influential ideological and political forces of the present time, acts as the vanguard of the workers' movement and of all the forces of the world revolutionary process. An integral part of this

process is the anti-imperialist struggle for strengthened independence and social progress of the countries and peoples that have cast off the colonial yoke. The congress documents contain the important conclusion that the upsurge of democratic mass movements in the nonsocialist world is a characteristic feature of our time.

The congress also subjected the current characteristics of imperialism to a Marxist-Leninist analysis. Its conclusion that the general crisis of capitalism is deepening and that the contradictions are exacerbating between its vastly increased production forces and its production relations which are based on private ownership, between labor and capital, and so forth, is of great theoretical and practical importance.

The more the historical development undermines imperialism's positions, the more hostile its most reactionary forces' policy in respect of peoples' interests becomes. Imperialism is putting up a fierce resistance to social progress, it is trying to arrest the course of history, to undermine socialism's positions, to stage social revenge on a worldwide scale. Imperialism's greatest crime against peoples is the unprecedented nuclear and conventional arms race which it has unleashed. It is entirely responsible for the growing threat to the very existence of world civilization.

In analyzing the historical rivalry between the two systems, the congress revealed the trend toward interdependence between the states of the world community which is intensifying at the same time, thus pointing to the real dialectic of the present world development. It emphasized that it is essential that peoples resolve jointly the tasks which affect mankind as a whole, and primarily the most acute of these tasks--the prevention of nuclear war.

The documents adopted at the congress develop Lenin's theses about peace and war, about the need for peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. As the resolution of the 27th CPSU Congress emphasizes, the main aim of the CPSU's foreign policy strategy consists in providing the Soviet people with the opportunity to work in conditions of lasting peace and freedom. In the present situation fulfilling this party program demand means halting the material preparation for nuclear war. For this reason the main thrust of the party's activities in the international arena will continue to be channeled into the struggle against the nuclear danger, against the arms race, and for preserving and strengthening world peace.

The peace-loving nature of the USSR's foreign policy and its constructive character are convincingly borne out by the program to eliminate mass destruction weapons and the danger of war, put forward in the 15 January 1986 Statement of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The congress concluded that the implementation of this program--a historic program both as to its scale and importance--would open up for mankind a fundamentally new stage of development enabling it to concentrate on creation alone.

The idea of creating a comprehensive system of international security put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress represents a new important contribution by our country to the struggle for peace. The political report of the CPSU Central Committee formulated and substantiated for the first time the basic principles for establishing such security.

An important aspect of the party's theoretical work in the foreign policy sphere is its innovative approach to the problems of the further economic and political development of the world socialist system and the deepening of the economic integration of the socialist countries. In creatively developing Marxism-Leninism and remaining loyal to proletarian internationalism, the CPSU has declared its determination to continue to contribute to the strengthening of class solidarity and equitable cooperation between communist and workers' parties. It reaffirms its unswerving solidarity with all who oppose war and favor international security.

The peace-loving nature of the socialist society is reflected in the purely defensive Soviet military doctrine and its objective--defense against an outside attack--which were endorsed by the congress.

Questions pertaining to defense occupy the appropriate place in the congress documents. They substantiate the objective need to strengthen the USSR's defense might, to reinforce its security, and to enhance the Armed Forces' readiness to crush any aggressor, and they define the Armed Forces' main tasks. The congress confirmed that the cornerstone of the socialist motherland's strengthened defense might is the Communist Party's leadership of military building and of the Armed Forces, it characterized the Armed Forces' combat potential, and pointed out the need to strengthen one-man command, enhance the role and influence of political organs and party organizations in the Army and the Navy and the need to seek to further strengthen the vital link between the Army and the people.

The new edition of the CPSU Program draws the important conclusion that the establishment of the military and strategic parity between the USSR and the United States, and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, represents a historic achievement on the part of socialism. It strengthened the positions of the USSR, the socialist countries, and all progressive forces, and thwarted the plans of the aggressive imperialist circles for a victory in a nuclear world war. The preservation of this equilibrium is an important factor in ensuring peace and international security. The CPSU will spare no effort to ensure that the USSR Armed Forces are maintained at a level which precludes the strategic superiority of the imperialist forces, to comprehensively improve the defense capability of the Soviet state, and to strengthen the comradeship in arms of the fraternal socialist countries' armies.

In elaborating its strategic line in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy, the CPSU is creatively developing the Marxist-Leninist teaching about the party and its leading and directing role in the life and development

of the Soviet society. "The party can resolve the new tasks successfully, provided that it itself is in a state of continuous development, provided that it does not suffer from an "infallibility" complex, that it assesses the achieved results critically, and that it is able to see clearly what must be done," the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to congress says.

Our Leninist party is deeply aware of this. Under the new historical conditions its leading role is enhanced in conformity with natural laws. The CPSU's strength lies in its ability to sense the times, to feel the pulse of life, it lies in the fact that it always acts in the thick of the masses. Its strength lies in the fact that, drawing on the inexhaustible store of Lenin's ideas in its activities, it develops them further and thus enriches the Marxist-Leninist theory, a creative, constructive theory.

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CSO: 1800/294

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

PRAVDA MARKS 80TH ANNIVERSARY OF 4TH RSDRP

PM011524 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 86 First Edition p 2

[K. Yatskevich article: "From Positions of Bolshevik Principledness: On the 80th Anniversary of the Fourth Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress"]

[Text] The traditions of Bolshevism... They are still current and part of our party's arsenal. Each page of the party's glorious history reveals the vital force and effectiveness of the principles of party policy formulated by V.I. Lenin and of the style and methods of work and ideological and moral norms of Communists' conduct.

The Fourth Russian Social Democratic Workers Party [RSDRP] Congress was held at a most acute moment in Russia's history. The autocracy was most cruelly suppressing the people's revolution. The question facing the working class' vanguard was: What to do, how to develop the revolution still further in these most difficult conditions? The congress had to examine current events and the class tasks facing the proletariat and discuss the vital question of the peasantry's role in the liberation struggle. It was also necessary to determine the tactics regarding the State Duma.

There were the most acute differences between the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks on these and on other questions of principle by spring 1906. At the same time it was impossible to ignore the movement of the party masses and advanced proletarians for the party's unification, the strengthening of its ranks and authority, and the cohesion of all forces for a successful revolutionary struggle.

Even before the congress, Lenin said: "We will not allow unification to become a noose for us, nor will we let the Mensheviks lead us along on a chain." He did tremendous preparatory work, formulating the drafts for the main resolutions and devising the Bolsheviks tactics. The Mensheviks were preparing to pursue their own line.

The Fourth (Unificatory) RSDRP Congress was held 10-25 April (23 April-8 May) 1906 in Stockholm. There were 46 Bolsheviks and 62 Mensheviks among the delegates with the right to vote. The Mensheviks' numerical superiority

was due to the fact that many Bolshevik organizations, which headed the armed uprising, had suffered heavy losses and were unable to send delegates. That fact also ultimately determined the character of many congress resolutions as well as the composition of the leading organs elected by it.

The approaches of the two Russian social democratic tendencies to the tasks of the proletariat and their party and to ways of resolving those tasks were such opposites and the ideological struggle so acute that, as a rule, both Bolsheviks and Mensheviks nominated speakers and proposed draft resolutions. The Bolsheviks' report on the agrarian question was delivered by Lenin. The report's main theme was based on the ideas set out in Vladimir Ilich's work "A Review of the Workers Party's Agrarian Program," which was distributed to delegates. It discussed the fundamental changes in the country's agrarian system in the peasantry's interests. It also clearly formulated the fundamental precondition for such changes--the further development of the revolution from the democratic stage to the socialist stage. If the resolution gains a decisive victory, the Bolsheviks' draft resolution noted, the party will work to nationalize all land.

The Mensheviks advocated municipalization, that is, the transfer of landlords' estates to organs of self-rule from which the peasants could lease them. This program in fact rejected the revolutionary path of resolving the agrarian question and condemned the peasantry to a passive wait for reforms. Lenin called that approach to politics an essentially Kadet [Constitutional Democratic Party] approach.

But Lenin's idea of nationalization was not supported by all the Bolshevik delegates. Some insisted on breaking up the landlords' estates and transferring them to the peasants as private property. When it became clear that the demand to nationalize the land would not prevail at the congress, Lenin supported those Bolsheviks favoring estate break-up, who were pursuing revolutionary democratic goals. However, the congress adopted the Menshevik draft, although the Bolsheviks still managed to introduce a number of amendments to it, above all the demand to confiscate all landlords' estates.

The principled differences between the Bolsheviks and the Mensheviks also surfaced during the discussion of the second item on the congress agenda--the evaluation of current events, the definition of the proletariat's class tasks, and the question of the armed uprising. Two mutually exclusive standpoints clashed. The argument became even more acute.

"Either-or"--that was how Lenin put the question on the eve of the congress. "Either we recognize that 'there can be no question of an effective revolution' at the present moment... In which case we must unconditionally reject the idea of carrying through the democratic revolution as the proletariat's /IMMEDIATE/ [capitalized word between slantlines printed in boldface] task. Then we must either completely remove the question of an uprising from the agenda... or play at holding an uprising, which is unworthy of a workers' party. Or else we recognize that it is possible to talk about a real revolution at the present moment... In which case, the

proletariat's main political task, the mainspring of all its work, and the core of all its organizational /CLASS/ activity must be to /CARRY THROUGH THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION/... [capitalized passages between slantlines printed in boldface] Then... the party's central political task is the preparation of forces and the organization of the proletariat for armed uprising as the highest form of struggle attained by the movement." After comprehensively analyzing the class arrangement of forces, current political conditions, and the level of political consciousness of those taking part in the revolution, Lenin's conclusion was that the proletariat and its vanguard must conduct committed combat actions, subordinating all the party's activity to them according to the principle: "In time of war behave in a warlike manner." The Mensheviks rejected armed uprising and avoided a direct answer to the either-or dilemma. They withdrew their resolution and worked to ensure that the congress took no decision on the evaluation of current events and the proletariat's class tasks.

The Mensheviks' compromise, their rejection of the class struggle, reformism, and desire for partnership with the liberal bourgeoisie finally came to light during the discussion of the question of the attitude to the State Duma. The Bolsheviks explained the harmfulness and antirevolutionary nature of parliamentary illusions. At the same time, Lenin and his comrades believed that even a parliament as limited as that can and must be used to deepen the revolution by unmasking czarism politically, exposing the Kadets' Duma policy, and showing up the Duma's inability to do anything to improve the plight of workers and peasants.

Here, as during the resolution of other questions, the Mensheviks foisted and opportunist resolution on the congress. But the Bolsheviks managed to insist on the adoption of a special Instruction on the Parliamentary Group according to which the social democratic faction's activity would be subordinated directly to the Central Committee. They foresaw the possibility of direct participation in the Duma so as to unmask it from its own rostrum, because they also believed that the Central Committee would become Bolshevik. Those predictions were subsequently borne out.

The congress adopted Lenin's edition of the first paragraph of the party statutes--on party membership. From that moment on, it contained the Bolshevik formula on democratic centralism.

A major move toward the international unity of the country's workers was the congress' decision on unification with social democrats in Poland and Lithuania and the Latvian Social Democratic Workers Party. The congress also approved the terms of the unification between the Bund [Jewish Social Democratic Union--and the RSDRP and opposed the unification of the proletariat by nationalities.

Three Bolsheviks and seven Mensheviks were elected to the Central Committee. Only Mensheviks were elected to the Central Organ editorial office. Essentially the congress carried out a purely formal unification of Bolsheviks and Mensheviks within the RSDRP framework. Indeed, the latter did not even

think about a unity of actions but sought merely to undermine the Bolsheviks' positions, exploiting the "voting machinery" to that end. The congress exposed the process of the further ideological and political distinction between the revolutionary and the opportunist wing of Russian social democracy.

F. Dan, a Menshevik leader, said after the fourth congress: "It is now all over for the Bolsheviks, they will muddle along for a few months more and then be completely absorbed within the party." But those hopes were not to be realized. It was Menshevism that was expelled from the party. And Bolshevism, both as a current of political thought and a party, became strong and tempered, demonstrating ideological and political fortitude, principledness, and a creative and innovative approach to the development of theory and its implementation in policy.

When calling the proletariat to revolutionary action, Lenin always revealed the true picture of the contradictions, difficulties, acuteness, and principled nature of historical choice at the crucial stages in the country's development. Our strength lies in stating the truth--those Leninist words, uttered again in full voice at the 27th party congress, were spoken during the first Russian revolution. As Lenin predicted, it was a dress rehearsal for the Great October Revolution.

History has confirmed that Leninism was right. Its opponents had very many disappointments ahead. And Bolshevik principledness in formulating real policy, uncovering and resolving urgent contradictions, and the purposefulness and resoluteness of practical actions are the Leninist party's most acute weapon today, too.

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CSO: 1800/396

RELIGION

METROPOLITAN FILARET INTERVIEWED ON VISIT TO U.S.

LD262208 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 26 Apr (TASS)—A large group of Christian religious leaders of the USSR have returned home after visiting the United States at the invitation of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA.

The delegation, led by Metropolitan Filaret of Minsk and Belorussia, one of the most prominent leaders of the Russian Orthodox Church, stayed in the USA for two weeks.

The visit, Metropolitan Filaret has told a TASS correspondent, coincided with the 30th anniversary of the establishment of theological contacts between the churches of the USSR and the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA. "All the years that have passed since," the metropolitan emphasized, "have been full of service to the cause of peace. The historic document adopted by the churches of the two countries in 1979—an appeal entitled 'choose life'—may serve as a confirmation of that."

A theological consultation was the central event of the visit, Metropolitan Filaret said. "We the participants in the consultation, active champions of peace, felt the deepest regret and were even shocked when during the consultation we learned about the bombing of Libya by U.S. armed forces."

The participants in the consultation expressed concern over the developments in the world. They again reaffirmed the importance of the unity of the Christian community and stated that it might not be disrupted by divergences in ideology, nationalism or difference of economic systems.

Metropolitan Filaret said the participants in the consultation had reaffirmed their previous point of view that the Middle East problems should be solved only through negotiations.

In the year which has been proclaimed the International Year of Peace by the United Nations Organization (UNO) the religious leaders called on the UNO to make its just contribution to reducing nuclear confrontation. The need for a new approach to the matters of war and peace in the nuclear age and the need to exclude nuclear war in any form in order to keep the skies and land from

being destroyed by nuclear weapons was pointed out during the interlocution.

"During our interlocution and during further numerous meetings with our brothers and sisters," Metropolitan Filaret said, "we highly appreciated the importance of contacts that were established between our churches, again pointed out their high usefulness, and declared for further cooperation for the benefit of peace and with a view to saving the sacred gift of life from nuclear disaster."

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CSO: 1812/113

RELIGION

TASS REPORTS EASTER CELEBRATIONS IN MOSCOW

LD032236 Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Moscow 4 May TASS -- TASS correspondent Anna Grigoriyeva writes:

Divine services on the occasion of Easter were conducted on the night from 3 May to 4 May in the Epiphany Cathedral by Patriarch of Moscow and all Russia Pimen. Archbishop Iof of Zaraysk and numerous clergy of the cathedral took part in the service. The bells were ringing. The religious procession was conducted. Present in the cathedral together with its parishioners and other Muscovites who by tradition visit the cathedral on the Easter night were guests, among them diplomats of a number of countries and members of their families.

The Easter message of Patriarch Pimen to believers of the Russian Orthodox Church residing in the Soviet Union and abroad was read out during the service. Congratulating the believers on the holidays, Patriarch Pimen urged them to follow the words of the apostolic sermon -- to serve the cause of peace.

The message describes as blessed the striving to rid humanity and everything living of the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

"Let us constantly increase vigorous participation in peace-making services to bring closer the ridding of the earth of the scourge of nuclear weapons and to bar the road to the insanity of the militarisation of outer space," the message says.

The Moscow patriarchate marked an important event today. For the first time the Easter services were conducted in the Trinity Cathedral, the biggest cathedral of the Danilov Monastery which is being restored in Moscow. The restoration of the magnificent cathedral has been completed and Easter hymns sounded under its vaults today.

Together with clergy of the Monastery, the service was conducted by Father-Superior Evlogiy. Before Easter the patriarchate presented him with an award for the work in restoring the Danilov Monastery.

Easter services were conducted in all Russian Orthodox Churches and in Old-Believer Churches, where Easter is observed on 4 May.

Easter assemblies were held in many prayer houses of the Evangelical Christian Baptists. In the Moscow Church the assembly was headed by chairman of the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists, Pastor Vasiliy Logvinenko. Then a sermon to the congregation was addressed by Pastor Aleksey Bychkov, the general secretary of the council. Dwelling on the significance of the Easter Holiday, he urged the believers to follow "the roads of unity bequeathed by the Gospel, to serve actively the cause of world peace."

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CSO: 1800/386

RELIGION

LATVIAN LUTHERANS ELECT NEW HEAD OF CHURCH

LD291018 Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Riga, 28 Apr (TASS)—The participants in the extraordinary General Synod of the Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Latvia have elected the 59-year-old pastor Erik Masters as head of the church. He will succeed Archbishop Dr Janis Matulis, who died last year.

Erik Masters has gone through a hard school of experience. During the years of World War II (in 1944) he went to the front when still a young schoolboy. He took part in the liberation of Warsaw from the fascist invaders and reached Berlin together with his unit. Erik Masters was awarded orders and medals.

After the war, he worked at mills and factories for almost 15 years. In 1960 he entered the academic theological courses under the consistory of the Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Latvia, from which he graduated in 1968.

After becoming a pastor, he headed in the subsequent years parishes of the Evangelical-Lutheran Church. Since 1980 he has been counsellor of the presidium of the consistory of the Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Latvia. He periodically acted for the head of the church, Archbishop Matulis, in his absence. Together with other church figures, Pastor Erik Masters repeatedly attended international meetings of clergymen for peace and mutual understanding among nations.

Erik Masters is to be officially ordained as archbishop in August.

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CSO: 1812/112

RELIGION

NO MUSLIM 'RENAISSANCE' IN USSR, CLAIMS SCHOLAR

Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 5 February 86 p 3

[Article by Zh. Mammadova, worker at the Scientific Information Center for Social Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences: "Superficial 'Defenders' of 'Muslim Culture'"]

[Text] One of the basic characteristics of the ideology of contemporary anti-communism and anti-sovietism is the further strengthening of nationalist propaganda: attacks on proletarian and socialist internationalism and juxtaposing them with petit bourgeois and bourgeois nationalism.

Ideologists of imperialism, by distorting the experience of solving the nationality question in our country, are attempting to break up one of the most important achievements of socialism--the international unity of the Soviet people. Our ideological enemies also connect the nationality question to the religious question, and propagandize religious nationalism as the religious form of bourgeois nationalism.

Since the 1970s the number of articles published in the West about the situation of religion and religious believers in the Soviet Union and European socialist countries has been increasing rapidly. In these articles the question called the 'large-scale religious renaissance' in socialist countries, especially the relationship of the USSR's 'Muslim' population to the 'Islamic disturbances in Iran and Afghanistan' are studied. Participants at the 2nd World Congress of Soviet and East European Studies, which was held in West Germany in the summer of 1980, tried to prove that religion was 'becoming stronger and gaining even greater importance' both in the internal political life of Eastern European countries and in their international relations.

Recently, Western sovietologists have shown a special interest in the status of Islam in the USSR and in the life of its Muslims. Why?

To answer this question, one must characterize in general terms the situation in the region of the Muslim East in the course of the 1980s, the period in which the events which created the appearance an 'Islamic renaissance' occurred.

It is known from the history of the fight against colonialism that wide sections opposing foreign rule united under the banner of Islam. Islam stood in

opposition to the ideology and culture of the Christian colonialists of Western Europe. Muslim peoples, perceiving colonialism and neocolonialism to be a common enemy, made even greater efforts to unite against this common enemy.

One of the most important tendencies in contemporary Muslim social-political movements is that developing countries, while trying to resist the political, economic and ideological aggression of imperialism, are turning to religious traditions. The 'Islamic revolution' which took place in Iran, the coming to power of an Islamic regime in a wave of anti-imperialist feelings and the declaration of the Islamic Republic of Iran could serve as an example of this.

Another tendency is manifested by exploiting the dissemination of Islam's reactionary goals primarily to prevent the spread of the ideas of scientific communism. The Muslim counterrevolution, which is receiving powerful help from international imperialism led by the USA, is opposing the Afghanistan Democratic Republic under the slogan of 'Holy War.'

In the West, in connection with the 'Muslim renaissance' and similar events, a number of books and articles about the nature of Muslim movements in the Near and Middle East, the political content of the 'Islamic state' category, the possible structure of political government within an 'Islamic state,' etc., have been published. Sovietologists, in the context of the psychological war being conducted against our country, are attempting to slander the national policy of the Soviet state, especially its policies with regard to religion, the church and the mosque. Propaganda organs of Western countries, taking political competition into consideration, exploit the 'Islam factor' in order to strengthen ideological sabotage conducted against the republics of the Soviet East.

For our ideological opponents the political and strategic importance of this region lies in the fact that the center of the 'Islamic disturbances' is situated in direct proximity to the southern borders of the USSR. As the American political scientist M. B. Olcott said, the 'Muslim' peoples of the USSR have been surrounded by 'Islamic fundamentalists' and this has caused a growth of interest in the West in the Central Asian republics and Azerbaijan.

Western sovietologists have begun searching out nonexistent signs of the 'Islamic renaissance' in the USSR. The 'boldest' of them, announcing that the 'Islamic revolution' is being 'exported' from Iran, have made the claim that 'the similarity of the sequence of events' in the Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan SSRs, Iran's northern neighbors, 'to those which took place in Iran is striking.' The most cautious of them, for example the authors of the book 'The Muslim Threat to the Soviet State,' A. Bennigsen and N. Broxup, maintain that this imaginary event will take place at the beginning of the 21st Century.

At this point we would note that for a long time all anti-communists and anti-Soviets have had the same 'illness': they habitually connect their own ideological sabotage to significant anniversaries and jubilees. It is known that in 1979-1980 the 'Muslim world' entered its XVth century and celebrated

the 1500th anniversary of the Hegira. In connection with this 27 conferences and symposia on various problems of Islam were held at America's universities and research centers in 1980 alone. Here, the possibilities for exploiting the 'Islam factor' in imperialism's global strategy were examined. The bourgeois scholars' interest in Islam emerged not from pure academic demands, but from actual policy needs.

The idea of the similarity of religious affiliation and national affiliation has been inflated in the West for purely political goals. Our ideological opponents, by fighting against communism under the banner of Islam, are trying to describe the cultural and historical heritage of the peoples of the Soviet East as a religious heritage.

Representatives of Western sovietology enthusiastically praise the national characteristics of 'Soviet Muslims,' the 'Islamic cultural resources' and their close relationship to the 'Muslim way of life.' Claims are put forth on the 'Muslim unity,' 'Muslim solidarity' between 'Soviet Muslims' and their 'coreligionists' abroad. Bourgeois ideologists propagandize under the banner of 'unity' a false feeling of affinity with the most reactionary Muslim forces which have emerged under the veil of 'coreligionism.'

At this point we should mention that even some Western analysts refute the fiction of the 'monolithic unity' of all Muslims.

A great part of the modern notions of Western analysts on the solution of nationality and religious questions in the republics of the Soviet East is based on such fictions as the idea that the Muslim peoples of the USSR do not remain genuinely faithful to the system of their own volition, that they have never mixed with the Soviet population and that they are under 'foreign influence.'

But they are unable to bring any kind of proof to confirm these kinds of claims. In the final analysis, the facts are the opposite to what they say. For example, E. Mortimer was compelled to recognize that 'Soviet Muslims' are satisfied with their own fate. In fact, he reached a conclusion which is uncharacteristic for a sovietologist: 'The Soviet system truly differs from classical European colonialism in the fact that its colonies have not been exploited; serious efforts have been made to bring them in line, materially and culturally, with the metropole and, at the same time, to make it possible for them to preserve their own cultural heritage!' Noting the great achievements of 'Soviet Muslims' in the economic sector, he writes that 'from the point of view of the serious efforts made to help in the development of national languages and cultures, there is nothing resembling the Soviet national policy in the history of other empires.'

But E. Mortimer does not advance beyond this statement. Bourgeois theoreticians, even in their boldest hypotheses, are unable to accept the real situation, that there is no 'colonial empire--only a single, multinational Soviet state--and that in this state a new, international unity of people--the Soviet people--has been formed. In situations when they are compelled, gnashing their teeth,

to mention certain achievements of the peoples of the Soviet East, they normally resort to the tactic of adding a spoonful of tar to the honeypot.

Western sovietologists do not use the term 'Soviet people.' They do not accept this term, cast it aside; they go overboard to convince their readers that there is no such people as the Soviet people, that this is only a propaganda term: there are Russians and, isolated from and alien to each other, there are other nations and peoples. If Western sovietologists claim without swallowing their tongues that a 'single Muslim nation' exists, this would make a 'community of Soviet Muslims' consisting of 45-50 million people and encompassing the local nationalities of the republics of the Soviet East into this same 'single Muslim nation.'

Let us set to one side the question of whether the usage of the term 'Muslim peoples of the USSR' is correct or incorrect. The crux of the matter lies not in the term, but in its political content. Our ideological opponents, by calling the peoples of the Soviet East 'Muslim peoples,' are denying these peoples' experience of Soviet development, their leap from the tyranny of feudalism to real socialism, unparalleled in history. They deny the obvious truth that the results of the gigantic social and economic changes could not but exert an influence on the consciousness and behavior of religious believers.

When ideologists of anti-communism and anti-sovietism prattle on about 'Muslim cultural resources,' they are annulling not only the Soviet culture of the peoples of the Soviet East, but also their ancient civilization, their pre-Islamic cultural-historical experience. Thus, it appears that civilization in the East only began thanks to the accepting of Islam. If this were the case, one would be forced to conclude that savagery and barbarism reigned on the soil of Azerbaijan until 639 when Islam began to spread. A number of material monuments reveal the complete opposite of this and tell of roots of civilization going back into the depth of centuries. The people of Azerbaijan are justly proud of this. The national culture of Azerbaijan is an attainment of the Azerbaijani people themselves. Islam has played a complex and contradictory role in the process of the formation of this culture.

In the period of socialism the situation changed completely. The conditions of socialism make it impossible for religion to have an influence on national forms. But ethnic-religious relations still remain in the cultural sector, in the customs of part of the population, in their way of life and habits as a legacy from the past. Our ideological opponents in the West depict the persistence of some archaic customs in republics of the Soviet East as a sign of the presence of many religious believers and strong religious belief. Above all, sovietologists claim that, based on the degree to which religious ceremonies are performed, inter-nationality misunderstandings occur. For example, G. Becker writes that the Islamic faith of the peoples of the Soviet East 'shows that they are too close to the Russian majority...within the multinational state.'

Undoubtedly, Western sovietologists are depicting their own wishes as the truth, because the nature of a society of socialism completely rules out various local conflicts, especially religious conflicts. In our society freedom of conscience is assured not in words, as in the West, but actively by the constitution. The conflicts occurring in black ghettos in the USA, Catholic districts in Northern Ireland, in Canada and the RSA could not happen in our country.

With regard to the number of religious believers, no such statistics are kept in our country because among us, based on the principle of freedom of conscience, religious faith is everyone's private affair. But sociological research shows that the majority of those taking part in religious ceremonies consist of those with a weak belief in religion and, as strange as it may appear, people who are not religious believers but think that religious ceremonies are national customs. In connection with this, atheistic propaganda exposes the efforts of the superficial 'defenders' of 'Muslim culture' to equate Islamic ceremonies with national customs and traditions.

The hopes, built on obvious false premises, of Western sovietologists for an 'Islamic renaissance' in the USSR are unavailing. The progress of socialist nations is constantly eliminating the religious influence from peoples' traditions and customs. The socialist creativity of the masses, the Soviet way of life and the rapid spread of socialist ceremonies are helping this objective process.

As stated in the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program, a great goal stands before the communists of our country at the present stage in building communism--the friendly and fraternal feelings uniting all nations and peoples in the USSR, a high, inter-nationality community culture, relentlessness against manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism, national limitation and national egoism, and relentlessness against customs and habits impeding the communist renewal of life and man inherent in every Soviet person.

9676/12795

CSO: 1831/418

CULTURE

GEORGIAN WRITERS UNION FORMS AZERI ASSOCIATION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 12 March 1986 carries on page 4 a 500-word article by E. Makhmudov, chief editor for Azeri broadcasts in the Georgian State TV and Radio Committee, concerning the formation of "Dan Ulduzu" [Dawn], an Azeri-language association within the Georgian Writers Union. Membership includes some 50 young Azerbaijani writers who live in various districts of Georgia. The author of the article links its formation to Patiashvili's statement at the Georgian party congress concerning the need to foster the work of the creative intelligentsia of the Russian, Armenian, Azerbaijani, Kurdish, and Greek communities of Georgia.

At the association's first meeting, head Azim Ismaili expressed appreciation for help given by the Georgian and Azerbaijani writers unions and read a congratulatory message from Azerbaijan Writers Union Chairman Mirza Ibragimov. The hope was expressed that Azerbaijani writers in Georgia will work with their Georgian colleagues to broaden relations and write about people's friendship.

Merani Publishing House is soon to publish a collection of works by Georgia's Azeri writers, according to the article. The Dan Ulduzu Association recently held a people's friendship soiree in the M. F. Akhundov Georgian-Azerbaijani Cultural Relations Museum. The association's gatherings are to be held on the last Saturday of every month.

TBILISI UNIVERSITY AWARDS FIRST DOCTORATE TO VIETNAMESE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 29 March 1986 carries on page 3 G. Shekiladze's 800-word article profiling Nguyen Ngia Truong, age about 50, who was recently awarded a doctorate by Tbilisi State University for his dissertation titled "The Founding of Socialist Realism and Problems in Contemporary Vietnamese Literature." It is an elaboration and refinement of his candidate dissertation on the positive hero in Vietnamese literature, a work that grew out of his graduate study at Tbilisi State University beginning in 1975. Nguyen's work was supervised by writer Revaz Mishveladze at the university, which the Vietnamese scholar considers his "alma mater." Now returned home to resume his work at the Hanoi Institute of Literature, Nguyen is the first Vietnamese scholar to obtain a doctorate at Tbilisi State University. Brief mention is made, however, of a few other Vietnamese who are pursuing higher degree studies at the university in philosophy, mathematics, history and law. Accompanying the article are photographs of Nguyen Ngia Truong and of a letter of gratitude he wrote in Vietnamese and signed in Georgian.

CULTURE

GEORGIAN WRITERS UNION BOARD CHAIRMAN REPLACED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 6 February 1986 carries on page 3 a 60-word GRUZINFORM item, "Plenum of the Board of the Georgian Writers Union," which notes that Sh. Nishnianidze was released from his duties as chairman of the board in accordance with a personal request. The writer G. Tsitsishvili, a corresponding member of the Georgian CP Central Committee Secretary G. Yenukidze took part in the work of the 5 February plenum.

KIRGHIZ SSR: REFERENCE TO ALL-UNION BURO OF FILM PROPAGANDA

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian on 3 April 1986 publishes on page 2 a 30-word item reporting that Zinaida Dmitriyevna Sanarovaya was awarded the title "Honored Cultural Worker of the Kirghiz SSR" by an ukase of the Kirghiz Supreme Soviet Presidium. Sanarovaya is listed as director of the Kirghiz department of the All-Union Buro of Film Propaganda [Vsesoyuznoye byuro propagandy kinoiskusstva].

KIRGHIZ SATIRE ATTACKS WORKERS WITH UNEARNED INCOME

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian on 16 April 1986 carries on page 3 a 60-word item by an unidentified KirTAG correspondent in Naryn, "By the Weapon of Satire," which reports on the premiere of a satirical performance by the Kirghiz playwright B. Omuraliyev. Entitled "The Dodgers" [Lovkachi], and performed at the Naryn oblast music and drama theater imeni M. Ryskulov, the satire "is aimed at people who thrive at someone else's expense: bribe-takers, parasites, speculators and others who live on unearned income." The production is staged by director Z. Akylayeva, with acting by Honored Artist of the Kirghiz SSR K. Nazargaliyev, actors A. Nabiyeva, E. Satarov and others.

/7358

CSO: 1830/528

CULTURE

BRIEFS

POEM HITS 'DANGEROUS' BUREAUCRATS--Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 1986 carries on page 2 under the headline "Lenin's Manuscripts" a 300-word poem by Robert Rozhdestvenskiy, which begins by scoring "enemies" who are "driven to frenzy by Lenin's words," and goes on: "But besides the outsiders, and most dangerous of all are our own bureaucrats and our own fools, aiming at Lenin without realizing it! The drunk at the machine tool is aiming at Lenin. The servile soul is aiming at Lenin. And the inveterate bribe-taker who is still at large is fighting with Lenin while on his last legs! In our own country, the servants of half-truths and the anniversary lovers are aiming at Lenin, those who are always hiding their own lack of spirit behind the fence of Lenin's mighty words!..." [Editorial Report] [PM]/12766

CSO: 1800/413

SOCIAL ISSUES

MOSCOW TV EXAMINES ANTIALCOHOL CAMPAIGN

LD261507 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1338 GMT on 25 April 1986 carries a 30-minute discussion program entitled "Sobriety a Norm of Life," conducted by journalist Lyudmila Strzhizhovskaya with the participation of Sergey Dmitriyevich Aleshin, USSR Deputy Minister of Trade, Nikolay Stepanovich Chernykh, first deputy chairman of the Central Council of the All-Union Voluntary Society for the Struggle for Sobriety; Andrey Adamovich Trebkov, member of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Justice; and Anatoliy Mikhaylovich Belichenko, deputy head of the Food Industry Department of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Complex Committee.

The program opens with quotes from letters from viewers in support of the antialcohol campaign. One letter asks why a prohibition law cannot be adopted. Chernykh answers as follows:

"An answer has already been given on the impossibility of bringing in a dry law, and at the highest level--by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in Tyumen, and quite recently, in the town of Tolyatti in a conversation with workers. Thus, according to government policy, the introduction of a dry law is not expedient. We are up against habits, traditions and customs, working administratively, and it is not only not expedient, it is simply not possible and useless. So, the main direction of our work to assert a truly sober way of life and the rule of sobriety in our country is widespread explanatory work about the harm done by alcohol."

Further, in response to a letter which suggests that vodka is all right so long as it is not abused, Chernykh says that there are people who think it is harmless. Aleshin goes on to say that the central authorities' decision on alcoholism and drunkenness, which plans a steady reduction in vodka production by 30 million deciliters annually from 1985, will reach a point of almost zero production this century.

The next question arises from a letter which says that those selling vodka in stores feel they must continue selling it to meet their sales plans. Aleshin says:

"From 1987 alcoholic drinks will not be present at all in trade turnover plans; that is trade turnover will exclude alcoholic drinks. As for the interest of trade workers, particularly store assistants, this is not quite

the case. All our stores are now specialized stores and departments for the sale of alcoholic drinks, and they have their own isolated, trade turnover plan. But the sales staff and managers today are paid not by planned or actual sales; thus the marketing of alcoholic items is excluded from the plan and actual sales for the store as a whole, or even from a department in the store. So the sales staff no longer have an interest in selling more. The store director has no interest. Moreover, today, we calculate trade turnover without alcoholic items."

Next, in response to a question as to why wines continue to be imported from Bulgaria, Hungary and other countries, Aleshin says that no fortified wine has been imported this year and that the import of regular wines from Bulgaria and Hungary has been halved in 1986.

Strzhizhovskaya then holds up a sheaf of viewers' letters and asks about the possibility of selling vodka on ration coupons. Aleshin says that he personally does not support the sale of alcoholic drinks on coupons, and goes on to say: "Evidently restrictions will have to be brought in, but my view is that perhaps two bottles at a time could be taken, regardless of whether it is vodka, wine or brandy, but evidently a time will come when such norms will have to be introduced for strong spirits and vodka." Cherynkh says that the introduction of coupons is not the only way to combat drunkenness, and continues: "Such coupons could have a pernicious effect-- they could be used by those who have never drunk, who have never wanted to drink, but who say to themselves that it is getting scarce so I'll take them. So a discriminatory approach to the work on the introduction of coupons is very necessary, accompanied by painstaking educational work."

The discussion then turns to complaints about the low levels of production of nonalcoholic drinks. Belichenko says that vodka production has been cut by about 40 percent in the past year, and cites production cuts of 50 percent for fortified wines and of 80 percent for fruit and berry wines, going on to note that "in the first quarter of this year we have a growth rate of 37 percent over last year for alcohol-free drinks."

On the subject of fruit juice supplies, Aleshin says: "Consumption is rising very steadily. I can tell you that this year we will consume more than 10 liters of juice per person. In 2 years we will have virtually doubled juice consumption. Doubled, that is fantastic, there has never been such growth." He goes on: "However, this question arises: the Bulgarians supply us with juices in half-liter bottles. Today we have in retail stores around 1 billion bottles which industry will not accept from us. We say: use these bottles for bottling, the same bottles that the Bulgarians use for bottling. They say that our bottles are not heat-resistant and so they cannot be used." Strzhizhovskaya says that this question will come up again in a future edition of the program.

Next, the question of beer sales arises. Chernykh says that the USSR Ministry of Trade was requested to examine the possibility of putting the system of beer sales on the same footing as sales of other alcoholic drinks, and that the minister responded positively. Chernykh says: "Beer is now sold everywhere only at the times that all other alcoholic drinks

are sold; the most important thing being to combat the easy access by children and adolescents to beer, so that it has been decided to close automatic beer dispensers everywhere." He goes on to say: "Unfortunately, we still have beer being sold in a number of works canteens." Aleshin says that it has long been forbidden to sell beer in works canteens, and if it is happening then it is a "gross violation."

The program goes on to discuss the various punishments available for violation of drinks laws. Strzhizhovskaya cites some letters suggesting that offenders should be punished with compulsory labor duties instead of fines. Trebkov says that payment of a fine through work outside of work hours is a good idea. Chernykh says that such a practice already exists in Ulyanovsk, and goes on to describe how it operates. Finally, Trebkov summarizes the various laws that apply to alcohol abuse, stressing that these must always be combined with educational work.

/12624

CSO: 1800/391

SOCIAL ISSUES

RSFSR PAPER ON INCREASED RETAIL LIQUOR SALES

PM130750 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 May 1986 First Edition carries on page 3 a 700-word V. Bogdanov and V. Kondakov reply to a reader's letter under the general heading "Common Concerns" and the rubric "Open Letter Day." The reply is to a letter entitled "For a Healthy Way of Life" from engineer A. Nikitina, who writes from Gorodovikovsk in Kalmyk ASSR and notes that although measures were taken nationally a year ago to combat drunkenness and alcoholism "liquor is again on sale in many stores" in the city and people are "even coming to our city from neighboring regions of Stavropol Kray to get vodka. Drunkards have begun appearing on the streets and instances of hooliganism have become more frequent." The journalists' reply notes that "unfortunately A. Nikitina's letter is by no means the exception in our mailbag." They say that "in publishing A. Nikitina's letter, we have no doubt that the Kalmyk CPSU obkom will restore the appropriate order in Gorodovikovsk and report back to readers." The journalists outline other points raised by readers, including their suggestions for coping with the alcohol problem, and urge journalists taking part in the all-union spot-check now being held to report back promptly on their findings and on shortcomings requiring the newspaper's intervention.

/8309

CSO: 1800/399

REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA READERS COMMENT ON THREAT TO LAKE BAYKAL ECOSYSTEM

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by A. Il'in: "Baykal's Clean Spring--Reflections on the Responses to PRAVDA's Articles"]

[Text] I do not know if there were many such places, but in the Pskov village where we lived after the war hardly anyone referred to the well as a well. They called it "the spring." "Go," they would say, "to the spring near old Vasa's, the water there is clean and tastes good all year round." And it was true: If in the winter the water from the other wells tasted pretty good and was clean and cold, in the summertime to get good water for drinking you went to the spring, to this well. And you always took with you your best bucket, the one you kept in the house for this purpose. You wouldn't take the first one that came to hand, they wouldn't let you near the well.

In general, they had a special attitude in that village toward wells and springs, they were virtually sacred. And the peasants who knew how to take care of them were esteemed and respected just as much as a good blacksmith, baker, or someone who knew how to hammer the blade of the scythe into shape in haying season.

Yet I know that our village was no exception in that regard; a reverent attitude toward spring water is a subject treated in Russian songs, epics, and folk tales, and it can be seen in folk sayings. To give a man spring water to drink, if we are to judge by the folk tales, signifies more or less restoring him to life, setting him back on his feet, instilling new strength into him. Fortunately, this attitude has not even now vanished into the realm of legend; for most people it has remained unclouded. There is convincing evidence of this in the dozens of letters responding to the article entitled "On Both Sides of Baykal" (PRAVDA, 11-12 January 1986), in which the reverent concern for the big lake's purity seems to have been especially sincere.

How many people there turn out to be for whom seeing Baykal, in some fleeting moment, has remained an event they have never forgotten, a thrilling encounter, an unforgettably beautiful natural creation. Indeed, for many of them who live far from this inland sea that is where the homeland begins....

"I had my first occasion to see Baykal in the vicinity of the station Slyudyanka back in the thirties," writes F. Goncharuk, war veteran and veteran of labor from Brezhnev. "It made an unforgettable impression with its beauty and grandeur. In mid-1941 I again had occasion to encounter the lake when a troop train passed that same station on its way to the west, to the front. To tell the truth, I was sad at leaving it for I knew not how long, perhaps even forever...." Fate fortunately granted him an occasion to encounter the pearl of Siberia more than once thereafter: In the postwar years he came back there to build the Irkutskaya GES. Since that time he has carefully followed what has been published about Baykal, taking its troubles as something deeply personal.

D. Rozhenko from Angarsk in Irkutsk Oblast, the Muscovite N. Kutsenko, his fellow townsman V. Kolonov, S. Bezrukikh from Novokuznetsk, G. Antipov of Riga, V. Sladkovich of Zhitomir, A. Kadygrob of Rostov, a group of engineers from Irkutsk, S. Ioch of Melitopol, and others have written to the editors about similar feelings.

I. Khlebnikov now lives in Kurgan, but he grew up in the area around Baykal and takes to heart everything that happens on the shores of the "sacred inland sea." He writes with understandable distress about the fate of the cedar and pine forests around Baykal.

"It seems to me, and it is clear to everyone, that Baykal water does not get its amazing clarity in the lake itself, but is collected drop by drop in the cedar taiga to form the brooks and streams which feed Baykal.... Were the cedar forests to disappear, then the streams would not bring the same water to the lake at all. What would happen to Baykal then?" Citing specific cases of violations in timber cutting which are well known to him, the author puts the reasonable question: What kind of regulations on timber cutting are these if they essentially result in the loss of the most valuable forest soil? Why do the local soviets allow them to be managed so nonsensically?

"I am deeply convinced," says V. Molozhnikov, chairman of the Baykal Branch of the USSR Geographic Society, "that the illness of its forests is today the chief illness among all Baykal's troubles." Referring to the data of research in which he himself participated, he remarks: "Unless decisive steps are taken, by the end of the century the ecological situation in the Baykal area will be much more acute."

The forest, it is said in the article entitled "On Both Sides of Baykal," is the lake's green necklace, its precious frame, the chief custodian of its purest water. Which means that its "green companion" also needs to be managed in a spirit of conservation and preservation. In the letters of readers, in the responses sent in by scientists, including leading figures of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, V. Koptug and A. Trofimuk, members of the academy, and of its Eastern Siberian affiliate (N. Logachev, member of the academy), the newspaper's position is fully supported, and quite a few specific recommendations are made for optimizing the exploitation of timber resources. It is not possible here even to enumerate all the steps proposed, much less provide an exhaustive evaluation of them. The problem of forest conservation in the Baykal zone is a complicated and ramified one. It

necessitates a careful and motivated study by specialists and the drafting and unswerving execution of a scientifically sound comprehensive program which would take fully into account both the needs of the economy for timber and, of course, the interests of preserving the inland sea.

A certain amount of spadework has been done for this: the results of various expeditions by research institutions of the USSR Academy of Sciences and other departments. But today, I repeat, it is time to move on to unifying all the scientific resources of sectoral and interdepartmental organizations concerned with the problems of conservation and optimum exploitation not only of the forests, but indeed of all the natural resources there.

The authors of the letters vigorously support the proposal for organizing a "Baykal" unified national economic complex and the proposal for its needing to have a single boss who is free from narrow departmental bias. This was referred to by L. Lipovchenko from Irkutsk, V. Kolosov from Tomsk, G. Ivko from Sverdlovsk Oblast, B. Ubushev from Elista, and other readers. They expressed the desire for adoption of a specific decree that would clearly regulate the activity of all enterprises and institutions located on Lake Baykal and around it.

Obviously, we cannot concur in all the ideas of our readers; some of them are more emotional than practical in nature, but one thing is indisputable, they were all dictated by active civic involvement, by a love for their native land, by a desire to save its resources and beauty for their descendants.

It would seem that there is no need to dwell in detail here on those generally unpleasant but still frequent cases of deviations from the regulations and standards adopted for protection of Baykal and which were referred to in their letters by A. Pozdnyakov, senior engineer-inspector of "Irkutskenergo," F. Korobkov, chief engineer of the Timlyuyskiy Cement Plant, and by N. Yerakhayev of Ulan-Ude. These and other letters containing specific proposals for setting matters to rights in economic activity the editors have sent to local party authorities for steps to be taken.

But we cannot fail to speak about the statements made by staff members of the Institute of Ecological Toxicology of USSR Minlesbumprom. Briefly, the essence of the position taken by V. Prozorovskiy, professor and doctor of medical sciences, Ye. Grosheva and Ye. Zommer, candidates of sciences, and the biologist N. Yan is this: The institute has done and is doing a great deal to research the problems of the lake's conservation, it is applying its energies to coordinate efforts in this area. Unfortunately, its academy confreres have not been objective in evaluating the results, they have been issuing reproaches about departmentalism, and so on. One even traces this thought in some of the letters: The institute, it is said, is practically the only institution concerned with the real job.

One can understand their concern about the prestige of their scientific collective. But one cannot fail to be disturbed by the excessively optimistic conclusions and forecasts of certain of its leading figures (this is also noticeable in the responses to the PRAVDA article), which incidentally contradict

the results of other research. One gets the impression that the people in the institute do not wish to notice the dangers being created for the Siberian inland sea by the operation of the Baykal Pulp and Paper Combine. It is evident, as staff members of the Cybernetics Institute imeni V.M. Glushkov of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences wrote in their letter, that departmental egoism is manifested here after all.

Incidentally, this is a topic for a separate discussion, and the editors intend to come back to it and to take into account the wishes of the toxicologists themselves. The main thing now, as emphasized by many authors of the responses, is to concentrate attention and energies not on polemics, but on finding new approaches to solving the problems which have fundamental importance to Baykal's destiny. And not its destiny alone.

The reflections of Prof V. Gurman, doctor of engineering sciences from Irkutsk, who is chairman of the Council for Analyzing and Modeling Ecologo-Economic Systems of the Presidium of the Eastern Siberian affiliate of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, are of interest. The trouble is, he writes, that important decisions concerning the number of major projects "were (and still are) made quite often in a situation when the technological and economic components of the project are backed up by systematic computations, while the ecological component consists only of the opinions of authorities and the emotions of the community. The history of the Baykal Pulp and Paper Combine is a splendid example of that."

Within the framework of the "Region" target program a group of Siberian scientists has made efforts to set up a system of ecologo-economic computations on the basis of specifically developed mathematical models describing the complicated mechanism of interaction of human activity and the natural environment. The results of the efforts and also the experience gained in our country and abroad are in a specialist's opinion opening up a real possibility for a comprehensive approach to Baykal's problems. "And the best format for this would be to work out a single project whose main purpose would be to preserve a unique natural object on the planet and which would include all aspects of the long-range development of the Baykal region: economic, social, technological, natural conservation, resource, legal, and organizational." This makes it necessary to work out all the numerous recommendations which apply to today, to achieve a maximally attentive attitude toward the evaluations and proposals of organizations conducting research and development on Baykal problems.

V. Ordinyan of Groznyy writes about the need to refine the system for technical-and-economic substantiation in choosing locations for construction of enterprises. He feels that a master chart for development of the country's productive forces distinguishing especially valuable natural and climatic regions and strict regulation of human activity in those regions are necessary.

Attention should unquestionably be paid to the point of view of Prof I. Rodziller, doctor of engineering science, who disputes the opinion referred to in the article entitled "On Both Sides of Baykal" of certain scientists to the effect that establishment of maximum permissible concentrations of pollutants in the water of the lake would be like legitimizing its further pollution. The

Bases of Water Legislation and the Regulations for Preservation of Surface Water drafted in conformity with them contain strict requirements in this regard which need to be adhered to unswervingly. Unfortunately, this has not been done in connection with operation of the Baykal Pulp and Paper Combine. At one time draft maximum permissible concentrations were adopted here, not for the water of the lake, but for the effluents of the combine, which is contrary to the requirements of the law. Later these maximum permissible concentrations, which were temporary, were "reapproved," and, alas, this was not always done to Baykal's advantage by any means, but apparently took into account the limited capabilities of the treatment facilities of the pulp and paper combine. Nor was this done in the bodies of USSR Minzdrav and USSR Minrybkhkh, whose consent is required for conditions governing the discharge of effluents, but in other entities which do not have the relevant authority. The author's conclusion: The standards should not be tailored to the enterprise's capabilities, but rather the system for treatment of effluents and the effectiveness of operation of the treatment facilities should be designed so as to meet the water quality standard at a reference point in the body of water. That is what the law requires, and it needs to be strictly observed.

Incidentally, it was the question of the fate of the Baykal Pulp and Paper Combine and the state of affairs at the Selenginsk Pulp and Cardboard Combine that brought the largest number of reader letters. It is time to remove ecologically harmful production from the banks of Baykal and to introduce closed-cycle water circulation wherever possible: This was the unanimous opinion of V. Filippov and Yu. Zykov of Sverdlovsk, the Muscovites V. Belov, B. Grigor'yev, N. Shikolov, and V. Novik-Kichan, of L. Meskin and M. Sterlin of Leningrad, of A. and N. Achkasov of Rostov, of I. Chernoyarov of the Moscow area, P. Astaf'yev of Tula, M. Gorovenko of Irkutsk, V. Zaytsev, L. Platonov, and M. Kalashnikov of Severobaykalsk, M. Petriashvili of Sukhumi, V. Vasil'yev of Novorossiysk in Krasnodar Kray, and I. Podluzhskiy of Vilnius; however, it would not be possible to name them all--there were several dozen such letters. The authors of some of them proposed organizing a collection of resources in a "fund to aid Baykal," to offset the physical damage that has been done, to hold a Saturday to clean up the trash in the forests and along the shores, and also to issue a stronger request to those who are continuing to pollute the "sacred inland sea." Of course, it would not be possible to carry out all the recommendations, but we cannot but welcome the expressions of sincere concern for the health of Baykal and for its more effective use in the interests of developing organized tourism and recreation.

It is gratifying to learn that the words "national dignity" do not have an empty ring to the authors of the responses to the PRAVDA article, but concern for it is a question of a citizen's honor and duty. And it also means responsibility to one's children. It is up to us whether they will be real masters of their country or "consumers of nature," which means that they will demand more of society than they will give it. It is very unfortunate that there is a basis for such fears. And I admit I was very gladdened by the letter of Igor Kirikevich, who attends the ninth grade in Kiev, who says that he carefully follows publications under the heading "Man and Nature" and he shares his anxiety about whether the articles in the press about protecting Baykal will fail to have any results.

Along with him and other readers we have hopes for something better. The editors received several official responses to the article "On Both Sides of Baykal." RSFSR Council of Ministers adopted a decision to create the Baykal State National Park in Irkutsk Oblast on an area of 418,000 hectares and under the jurisdiction of the republic's timber resources ministry.

The Bureau of the Irkutsk Oblast Party Committee, reports its first secretary V. Sitnikov, has ordered party committees and soviet and economic authorities to take additional measures to protect the environment, to raise the level of inspection and accountability for unconditional enforcement of laws on conservation and optimum use of natural resources. A comprehensive plan of measures for natural conservation in the twelfth 5-year planning period is being drafted. The All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference on the topic "Use and Conservation of the Natural Attributes of Lake Baykal" is to be held this year in Irkutsk.

K. Arbiyev, USSR deputy minister of nonferrous metallurgy, has informed the editors that development of the lead and zinc deposit of the Kholodnaya River in the region north of Baykal is not envisaged over the next 10 years. When the technical-and-economic substantiation for its development was drawn up, provision was made for all the necessary steps to prevent pollution of the natural complex of Lake Baykal, and a version was also taken up whereby the ore would be processed outside that region. Work is being done to improve further the technology at the Dzhida Tungsten and Molybdenum Combine.

A regional scientific research program entitled "Resources of the Basin of Lake Baykal" has been drawn up by the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences and cleared with interested ministries and departments and submitted for approval to USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. A number of other measures have been outlined to coordinate scientific research. The state of affairs and urgent measures to protect Baykal have been discussed in the CPSU Central Committee. The appropriate steps are being taken, and orders have been given.

The Basic Directions for the country's economic and social development, approved by the 27th Party Congress, call for completing performance of the principal measures for protection of Lake Baykal.

Turn the energy of conceptions into specific actions--that is the motto that resounded from the rostrum of the congress and which today characterizes the entire atmosphere of the country's life. This also applies fully to solving the urgent problems of protecting nature, for which we are responsible to our descendants and to history.

We would like to conclude the survey with words from a letter by the Irkutsk workers N. Marchenko, V. Zarubin, and V. Lobanov: "Just as the Volga is considered Russia's main street, so Baykal can be considered its principal spring." And how could we fail to save and preserve the purity of a spring--a source not only of life-giving moisture, but also--here we cannot fail to agree with the authors--of our spiritual strength? Let us hope that Baykal's crystal spring never becomes scanty or cloudy!

REGIONAL ISSUES

DEVELOPMENT THREATENS LAKE BAIKAL

BAM Speeds Region's Growth

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11, 12 Jan 86

[Article by V. Yermolayev, A. Il'in, V. Orlov under the "Man and Nature" rubric: "On both sides of Baikal"]

[11 Jan 86 p 3]

[Excerpt] Man and his economic activity are introducing new features and giving a new look to the lake itself and the whole Baikal region. Industrial enterprises are rising up on the shores of the "glorious sea", and on the rivers which feed it their pure water, deposits are being developed in the BAM (Baikal-Amur Mainline) zone, settlements and cities are springing up. The contradictions which today are characteristic of the interrelations between man and nature are particularly prominent and well-defined here on Baikal.

Such thoughts come involuntarily to mind when, standing on the shore of the lake, in Listvyanka, near the building of one of the scientific establishments which watch over it, the Limnological Institute, you see in the distance above the southern bank of Baikal smoke climbing in a slow white cloud. It is the "famous" Baikal pulp and paper combine making itself known -- that same TsBK, which, long before its building was erected on the bank, was the cause of passionate arguments and doubts which are still not fully resolved. Unfortunately, specialists and scientists espoused and are still espousing a variety of positions, some of which are incompatible. To this day the debate continues... Or on the Selenga -- the largest of the Baikal's arteries, where the famous pulp-cardboard combine (TsKK) has set up its production works also not without grief. Upriver along the Selenga, at the appropriate time the Baikal omul swims to its spawning ground, and must overcome not only the opposing current, but also the dangers which lurk in the waste from the combine...

We will return once more to the trouble spots on the map of the Baikal area, but now, we must admit that, in spite of everything, today the skies above Baikal are clear, that in recent years much has been done and is being done to preserve the health of the lake and to use its rich resources more wisely. This work, which is major in scope, is being conducted in accordance with

party resolutions, and decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, initiated by local party and Soviet agencies.

We will list only the most important results attained through joint efforts. The drift floating of timber along the tributaries of Baikal has been stopped, the beds of the rivers feeding the Baikal have been cleared of sunken lumber. New regulations regarding felling trees in the Baikal basin have been introduced. Timber can be conveyed along the Baikal only on wave-resistant rafts which reduces the loss of bark and wood. On the southern shore of the lake on the slopes of Khamar-Daban a new preserve of the natural landscape has been created, a kind of impediment on the road to urbanization, it also facilitates an increase in the water-retaining role of the forests. There now exist general plans for multiple use of the natural resources of the Baikal basin, a project for establishing a water retention zone and for rational location of sites for industrial and civil installations, as well as recreational and tourist facilities...

We may add that much has been accomplished to facilitate the propagation of the omul and Baikal nerp, the population of the Barguzin sable has grown. New waste treatment facilities have been put into operation in many local enterprises and population centers. The rivers have become clearer, and the omul and greyling, including the large white greyling which lives only in the waters of the Baikal (and which, incidentally is noted in the "Red Book" of the RSFSR) are again using them, for example the Bagruzin, Golustnaya, Itantsa for spawning. Substantial portions of the taiga have been made into preserves.

Of course, nothing happens all by itself; true solutions are often attained by traversing very difficult roads, [involving] a struggle against consumer psychology, and the desire to put off worrying about the environmental until later.

Here is but a single detail, but an eloquent one in our view. On the northern shore of the lake rails for the BAM have been laid -- now they dive into tunnels in the promontory, now they rush out of them at a respectful distance from the brink of the Baikal waters. And, undoubtedly, there are not many who still remember how much effort was required to wrest these two dozen meters from the short-sighted specialists, who, thinking only of present economy, wanted to lay the rails closer to the shore... How much one wants to believe that this concession to nature (perhaps small at first glance, but nonetheless laudable), which was the upshot of the debate about the coastal route of the BAM, will serve as a guideline in further steps to develop the broad and rich zone of the mainline.

And without a doubt there will be no escaping other such debates in the future, since the nation is ever more actively putting local natural treasures to economic uses. And this will compel us again and again to exactly analyze the pressing problems, as they say, on both sides of the Baikal, to return to those "sore spots" which Pravda and other organs of the press have already addressed in their pages.

Among the major points of uneasiness about the future of the Baikal named by the party workers, scientists and specialists we have happened to meet, and

the research documents with which we have had occasion to become familiar, are the same old Baikal TsBK and Selengina TsKK.

It has been established through field and laboratory studies performed by establishments of the Siberian Division of USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Goskomgidromet [State Committee on Hydrometeorology] and the RSFSR Minvuz [Ministry of Higher Education] that the waste water from the TsBK which enters the Baikal, although it goes through a complex purification system and multiple dilutions, still creates an inauspicious situation for the wildlife that inhabits this "glorious sea." In particular, for the epishur crawfish, which serve as the main sanitary force of the lake, filtering over the course of a year its entire surface layer to a depth of 50 meters. Every year they clean 60 cubic kilometers of Baikal water. According to research data, the death of the epishurs from pollution the yearly productivity of the Baikal as a producer of pure water decreased more than 7 percent, that is by 4.5 cubic kilometers.

And yet it is precisely pure water which is the chief treasure of the lake. It contains approximately four fifths of the supply of pure water in our nation. And this gives us the right to call Baikal Russia's main water source, and our national heritage.

Another source of anxiety is the particulate gas emissions from the TsBK -- that same smoke which is visible to the naked eye. The zone of pollution of the lake water and shore by solid particles falling from it exceeds 2000 square kilometers. What does this lead to? According to the Homelskii forest management expedition working here, a quarter of million hectares of forest in the Baikal zone have "dry tops." On an area of 35000 hectares shriveling was noted in the most pollution sensitive stands of firs. This is far from being a matter of indifference to the lake -- the forests serve as the main retainer of its waters. Incidentally, in the construction of the TsBK, the plan did not stipulate standards for particulate gas emissions -- Sibgiprobum [State Institute for the Planning of Pulp and Paper Industry Facilities in Siberia and the Far East] only developed them twelve years after the enterprise began operation. These standards are still not observed.

Mistakes have to be paid for -- this truth is known without a doubt by every executive, specialist and scientist. But from knowledge of the truth to actions at times can be too great a distance. This is the case because thousands of purportedly weighty reasons argue in favor of taking the risky steps, thousands of "convincing" justifications can always be found for such actions.

The history of the establishment of the Baikal TsBK is very instructive in this regard. Economic expediency, calculations confirming that the waste from the TsBK would be harmless given modern levels of purifying equipment -- a multitude of solid arguments were cited at the right time by the production people and some specialists and scientists to justify this decision. It was they who tipped the scales: there would be a combine on the Baikal. There would be super-pure cord pulp. What happened? Scientific and technical progress decreed that cord pulp of the quality required could be produced more profitably using high strength synthetic fiber and metal cord -- products made

from these materials are more reliable and lighter. The zone around the TsBK does not have the necessary raw materials -- wood has to be brought from Khabarovsk Kray, and the Chitinsk Oblast. From the point of view of the needs of the combine, water from the Baikal could have been completely replaced by water from the Angar, and location in the Angar basin, a less earthquake-prone region, would have made it possible to reduce capital expenditures by 30-40 percent. It is also of no little importance that because of technological deficiencies only half of the pulp processed in the TsBK is cord pulp, i.e., that product for the sake of which the enterprise was conceived and built on the shore of the Baikal.

Because of the poor work of the filtering station, because of the fact that [the need for] chemical treatment of the wastes from the combine was not foreseen soon enough, they had to build enormous settling ponds in the Solzan valley. These are filled to the brim with sludge with high concentration of lignin. In case of earthquake or mudflow (and here, in this earthquake-prone region, such events are far from impossible), even in heavy downpour or spring floods, the threat to the Baikal may be more than hypothetical, it may be real. In the combine they are struggling with the solution to this problem and look hopefully to the scientific establishments of the sector. They are looking to the same specialists who, when these ponds were being planned and equipped, proved that in the winter the wastes in the settling ponds would freeze and therefore no problems were foreseen. Their predictions, alas, did not come true. The TsBK was compelled to build an experimental-industrial shop for the dehydration, drying and burning of the sediment left after chemical purification of the wastes, which so far reprocesses only a portion of the waste.

In essence, as the directors of the combine acknowledge, the TsBK has tried as yet untested equipment and technological processes for neutralizing their wastes. Far from all of these have proved themselves. But is it justifiable to experiment with the Baikal in such a frivolous manner? At the moment they are installing imported centrifuges, and are planning to obtain abroad an fluidized bed furnace. Who can guarantee that these measures will finally have the desired effect?

The resources consumed to develop and improve systems for purifying the wastes from the TsBK, as we have seen, have been enormous. Unfortunately, this does not always get results. Another question also arises: to what extent were these outlays economically justified? To render the wastes harmless by dilution each day the enterprise consumes hundreds of thousands of cubic meters of valuable Baikal water. The value of fixed capital for the purification facilities exceeded one quarter of the value of the combine. And even so, as has already been noted, there is no full guarantee of safety for Baikal. The determination of the maximum acceptable levels of harmful substances does not solve the problem either: in the opinion of scientists this only legitimizes the further pollution of the the lake.

The Presidium of the Siberian Division of the USSR Academy of Sciences, more than two and a half years ago, considering the state of the ecosystem of Baikal and its basin and the goals for rational utilization and protection of its resources, came to the conclusion that while there is no

possibility of rendering industrial wastes completely harmless, it is best to find another solution to the problem.

There is an alternative -- transport the wastes from the combine to the Irkut river, choosing, as they say, the lesser of two evils. The water of this mountain river is warmer than the water in the Baikal, and rich in suspended silt, which absorbs external impurities.

"We are in favor of a more drastic solution to the problem," they told us in the KPSU Obkom of Irkutsk. "It is time to change the nature of the combine, converting it, for example, to the production of furniture which is so needed in our region. Taking such a measure would not only be important to the preservation of Baikal, but also is economically expedient, if you approach the issues not from the point of view of a single department, but from the point of view of the interests of society."

One would think that such a statement of the problem is entirely justified. Of course, any drastic solution, does not come easily. It is vastly simpler to act out of inertia, following the well-trodden, habitual path. But in our relations with nature we are no longer able to apply the measures of the past, we must look far ahead and foresee the effects of what we do today on future years.

[12 Jan 86 p 3]

[Text] During one of our trips "around Baikal" we talked for a long time with the director of the All-Union industrial association (VPO) "Soyuztsellyuloz," V. Zhiganov. Vyacheslav Nikolayevich at that time had held this position for a comparatively short time, he had taken on an unprofitable concern, barely operating, with intermittent work stoppages. It is not difficult to understand what the first concern of the head of the "Soyuztsellyuloz" was. He, as a specialist, of course, wanted to prove and prove decisively that the situation could be saved and the production capabilities made to work at full capacity, and not at a loss, but at a profit. These motives, we acknowledge, are completely worthy. Zhiganov spent no little time at Baikal and Selenga -- both of these plants are members of the VPO, -- trying to untangle the knots of this mess, the economic difficulties of the subordinate enterprises, on site. He is certain that a manufacturing enterprise which gives full return on its capital also causes less harm to nature.

And after all it is impossible not to agree: smooth production, steady utilization of manufacturing technology is undoubtedly better than working in spurts, when the purifying equipment is sometimes used at half its capacity and sometimes is choked with an overabundance of waste water in emergency situations. And such situations are unfortunately not uncommon at the TsBk. And the most unfortunate thing is that here they have apparently gotten used to this and don't see anything unusual about it.

"No matter what the fluctuations," one of the administrators of the Baikal TsBk assured us for example, "the mean yearly indicators of the quality of the waste do not exceed the standards set."

But, much of the life in the Baikal, while able to cope somehow with low concentrations of pollution, die when these increase sharply. The argument about the safe "mean" indicator values remind us of the sad story of the unlucky physician who boldly reported that the mean temperature of the patients in the ward was normal...

What arguments have been advanced by the then director of the VPO and other executives! There have also been reproaches to some scientists for their excessive caution (the devil is not as bad as he has been painted, they say) and references to the data of the departmental Institute of Ecological Toxicology of the USSR Minlesbumprom [Ministry of Wood and Paper Industries], optimistically asserted that after treatment the Baikal TsBK waste waters are safe to drink. And what about the fate of the smaller rivers, they say, -- these need protection no less than the Baikal...

Perhaps, it would not be worthwhile to refer to some of the sonorous "arguments" advanced at that time, if we didn't encounter a similar stand more and more frequently. And a stand is just what it is, that's the crux of the matter, when people consciously alter and blur the outlines of the problem (after all, who would dispute that nature must be protected everywhere!) or try to cast suspicion on their opponents, or minimize the importance of their arguments.

Yes of course, we need to take care of the smaller rivers -- they need our care and our attention. But we can easily wound enormous Baikal, although, perhaps this is not apparent at first glance. We wound her precisely because of her uniqueness: the mean yearly temperature at the surface of the water of the lake is about $+4^{\circ}$ and deeper at 250-300 meters it is even lower -3.4° . Water turnover in its basin is slow and occurs once in 400 years. And this means that all the pollution which falls in the lake remains in it for many lifetimes.

We would not want our readers to get the impression that all the executives we met with were averse to innovation, unaware of the needs of the century. No, they follow newspaper articles and are well aware of the opinions of the experts on this matter. They simply know from experience that there are first order professional obligations for which you must answer first and constantly and then there are second order obligations for which you answer to a lesser degree and only from time to time. This is the reason for their difference in attitude to them -- everything depends on their effects on their own official authority.

We will dwell in more detail on the arguments based on data from the sector Institute of Ecological Toxicology. This comparatively young scientific establishment has not been content to limit itself to improving production, but has also succeeded in recommending itself to an uncommon extent through its self-confident conclusions and predictions. Here are some of them, given in response to an inquiry about the activity of the institute in an interview, which was willingly distributed by Institute personnel: "The established maximum acceptable concentration standards ensures the purity of the waters of the lake," "the problem of the amount of dilution of wastes necessary for preserving the Baikal has been solved." Alas, these assurances, which were

repeated in a conversation with a PRAVDA correspondent by the head of the institute, are in sharp disagreement with the data of the scientists of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Toxicologists have put forward a thesis: substances, entering the Baikal with the wastes from the combine, are not that dangerous, since similar elements have been brought to the lake for ages naturally by the lake's tributaries. In the interview cited, for example, we read: "The total mineralization of wastes was compared with the mineralization of certain of the tributaries of the Baikal, such as Buguldeyka. The minerals brought from the river each year, is three times greater than the wastes from the combine." It seems that this is the main danger! This is where purifying facilities are needed and not for the "inoffensive" TsBK!

We asked the director of the Institute of Geochemistry of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences, L. Tauson, to comment on this "discovery" by the toxicologists.

"But they couldn't be serious," considers Lev Vladimirovich. "Elements of natural and industrial origin are very different from each other. The wildlife in the Baikal for thousands and millions of years have grown accustomed to their natural habitat, and its characteristics. The natural compounds which are brought in by tributaries do not disrupt the normal vital activity of this wildlife, but the salts from industrial wastes are alien and thus lethal to them."

These facts, we think, speak for themselves. When parochial departmental interests are the dominating factor, it is difficult to expect objective proofs even from a scientific establishment. Evidently, the time has come to move from such unproductive disputes to true coordination in research on the Baikal, to unifying the efforts of the scientists of academy and sector institutes, and university sciences for planned, cooperative work. It is also essential to increase responsibility for the timely assimilation of the propositions the scientists have demonstrated. More than 50 institutes, including 18 attached to the Academy of Sciences, worked out a recommendation for the rational utilization and preservation of the natural resources of the lake. As early as 1976, seven large volumes were sent to the Minlesbumprom, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee on Science and Technology, and the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium. Unfortunately, few of their proposals have been put into practice.

Undoubtedly, this is a matter of human nature: we are eager to accept what demands little and promises much, in spite of the fact that it has been demonstrated more than once that upon examination such promises turn out to be very superficial.

In economic practice such tactics are used very actively. In "creating" a plan for a design, making proposals to decision-making bodies, you ask for less: there is a better chance that a modest request will be granted. And when the decision has been made and work has begun then willy-nilly it has to be completed, and more and more additional resources will be allocated.

When the executives of the Minlesbumprom promised to incorporate in 1980 a closed water supply system in the Selengina Pulp and Cardboard Combine, matters were presented in a very believable way as not requiring all that much time and resources. Several million rubles were allocated for this purpose. The Institute of Sibgiprobum was charged with preparing the appropriate plan in 1977.

How did events unfold? In 1982, Sibgiprobum proposed a plan for a sequence of construction projects for only the first stage of the closed water system. The cost of the work was determined to be 42 million rubles -- much higher than was originally stipulated. It was proposed to complete the work in 1989. But even then production will still create waste. They will still have to complete the work for the second stage of the closed water system. Alas, the VNPO (All-union Scientific Industrial Association) "Bumprom" did not provide the essential source information for this stage on time. Such are the discrepancies between promises and reality.

The consequences of such errors, no matter what attempts to justify them on the grounds of good intentions were made in sector headquarters, are not confined to direct damage to the natural resources of the Baikal. They call up a chain of other instances of lack of coordination which are typically ascribed to errors made in the very beginning. Difficulties arise with the financing of the design and erection of the facilities -- after all the deadlines have passed, the estimated costs have been exceeded...

A precise plan, a well thought out strategy -- this is what is most required in the development of the Baikal region. Unfortunately, at the present time the necessary coordination is lacking both in the plans and in the actions of the participating ministries and departments.

Approximately two decades ago experts from the USSR Gosplan recommended that new industrial construction be stopped on the Baikal. It is possible that today with the appearance of the BAM, and other economic factors, these amendments to these recommendations will be required. But of course this absolutely must be done on the basis of integrated research studies, so that under no circumstances is the current ecological situation here allowed to grow any worse. However, such studies are by no means always performed. For example, it is easy to understand the anxiety of public spirited citizens concerning the intentions of the USSR Mintsvetmet [Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metals] to set up a lead and zinc combine on the river Kholodnaya, the waste from which will be dumped into the lake within 5-10 hours. Wouldn't it be better to listen to the warnings of specialists before it is too late, and resolve to process the valuable ores beyond the borders of the water collecting basin of the Baikal? Such a solution is even more compelling in light of the fact that there are examples of ecologically harmful economic enterprises of this same ministry in this region.

In Ulan-Ude, in the Buryat natural history museum, among the other exhibits, we saw a model of the technological processes in the Dzhidinskiy wolfram-molybdenum combine, where, as the caption on the stand reads, they have successfully incorporated a waste-free technology. Unfortunately, this is an optimistic exaggeration, to put it mildly. The incorporation of waste-free

technologies, as the Bureau of the Buryat CPSU Obkom, is still far from being complete. In the processing of multicomponent ores, only a portion of the valuable metals are extracted, the rest goes into the dump, and pollutes the environment of the Baikal basin.

We must devote more energy to the search for techniques to utilize all the components of Mukhor-Tashinskiy pearlite, Cheremshanskiy quartzites, and Oshchurkovskiy phosphorous-apatite ores so that industrial wastes do not get dumped into the tributaries of the "glorious sea." To search, without being afraid to count seven and seventeen times before coming to a final decision.

Today, as never before, we cannot allow ourselves to get carried away with the simplistic logic of economic necessity. That same logic which prompts us with what seem at first glance to be irrefutable arguments: savings, swift satisfaction of the demand for one or another raw material, or manufactured product.. Because, many things are easier said than done. Because the savings frequently turn out to be in words only, the forecast turns out to be based on inadequate data.

The practice of making decisions which are not reinforced with accurate calculations of resources, means, and possibilities, and a well-organized plan of what is to be done is also does much harm. Why, we might ask, are the measures to clean up the city wastes from Ulan-Ude, polluting the river Selenga, being implemented so slowly? Are they not aware of how acute the problem is? They are. There is no fault to be found with the correct decisions of the local agencies. A conversation at one of the Ulan-Ude plants solved the mystery: the task facing the enterprise was posed, and the timetable for constructing sewage treatment facilities was set. What was forgotten, it seems, was a mere trifle -- to determine in advance who was going to construct it, what construction subdivision would agree to include this enormous amount of work in its assigned plan..

Baikal has long attracted tourists. They come from all corners of the nation to admire its beauties. However, the development here of this "recreational industry" leaves much to be desired. Disorganized tourism is not without harm for the lake. The accumulation of trash on the shores, carelessness with fire -- all this cannot help but be disturbing. In the most picturesque sections of the Svytoy Nos Peninsula, of Lake Frolikh, close to the central seat of the Barguzinskiy state preserve, in a number of other sites, the forest has been destroyed by fire. An abundance of small recreational camps without sewage treatment facilities associated with one or another agency have sprung up in abundance on the shores of Baikal. Domestic waste also pollutes the lake. The way out is obvious: accelerate the construction of modern tourist camps which could be in operation all year round, and establish order in the utilization of the beach for recreational purposes.

Conservation of the forests of the Lake Baikal area demands particular attention. The majority of rivers and streams feeding the lake begin in the taiga. The taiga is their mother and their guardian, this green necklace of the Baikal, its safety belt. One would think that today there is no one, industrialist or planner, who is not aware of this. However, knowledge, we

repeat, often gives way before the onslaught of the same narrowly-understood "economic necessity."

Because of overfelling of the forest in recent decades the levels of rivers of the Baikal basin on the territory of Buryat ASSR have dropped and many small springs have completely dried up.

"Unfortunately, things are not changing for the better," as they established in the Buryat Party Obkom. "We have repeatedly raised the question of the review of the lumber resources base and changing the schedule of felling in the Baikal zone in the Minlesbumprom and the USSR Goskomitet on forest management. But we have not always received support."

Serious deviations in the implementation of measures, stipulated by the famous decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on protection of Baikal are still occurring. Progress is particularly slow in the establishment of preserves and national parks. Yet the creation of such preserves will make it possible to conserve the unique terrain and natural monuments and to make fuller utilization of the Baikal area for recreational and therapeutic purposes. The conditions here are excellent -- a climate bordering on Alpine, clean air and water, an abundance of medicinal springs, many sunny days in the year

One would think that the time has finally come to seriously consider the proposal voiced by the experts -- to create a single government agency which would be responsible for the protection and rational utilization of the natural resources of the "Baikal complex."

Baikal is a precious cup, which holds, we remind you, 80 percent of the fresh water supply in our national territory. This is the major determinant of its role in the natural organism -- a role which it is difficult to overestimate.

"We, the inhabitants of Earth," wrote the outstanding oceanologist, Jacques Ives Cousteau, "may be compared with passengers on a ship which has been given a fixed supply of water. But the passengers of the vessel may think that if the water supply runs out some other vessel will help them, while we are alone in the universe, completely alone with our small supply of water, essential for life....."

Perhaps Cousteau is mistaken and at some point another civilization will be found in the interstellar expanses and Earthlings will no longer be alone in the universe. However, it is impossible not to share his ideas about the necessity for cherishing this precious treasure -- clean water, the source of life. Let us always remember this -- in our everyday doings or in initiating large-scale projects to transform nature.

We repeat: much has been done and is being done to protect the Baikal. Today the time has come to finally, in detail and in an integrated fashion, begin to deal with all the complicated problems of rational utilization of this portion of our natural wealth, and of wise management of the territories adjoining it. Well-justified and deeply considered recommendations are needed to give a reliable guarantee of the security of the Baikal.

Scientists Debate Issue

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 8, 19 Feb 86 p 11

[Interview with Academician A.A. Trofimuk, Chairman of the Scientific Council on the Problems of the Baikal by correspondent Z. Ibragimova, under the rubric "In Anticipation of the 27th CPSU Congress": "The 'Glorious Sea' Suspended Between Honor and Economy"]

[Text] A letter from Siberian writers, scientists, and executives, published in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in the late 50's, expressing anxiety about the consequences of the then planned construction of a pulp and paper combine marked the beginning of a debate which continued over many years. This debate was taken up other publication and has not died down to this day. Many of our readers, writers and journalists have participated in it. In 1980, our newspaper again returned to the problems of the Baikal, analyzed the state of affairs, and offered specialists the opportunity to express various and even contradictory points of view.

What has been proposed? It has been acknowledged that the expensive system for treating waste water from the BTsBK [Baikal Pulp and Paper Combine] is not producing the required effect and the lake continues to be polluted. Some propose to divert the waste water through pipes into the Irkut river, or to totally alter the configuration of the enterprise, converting it to the manufacture of products which are not harmful to the Baikal. We have printed many other concrete opinions and proposals and have promised the readers that we would return to the topic of the Baikal ("LG", Nos. 10, 22 and 36, 1980.)

Recently, material dealing with the fate of this unique lake has been published in the newspapers PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA. The subject of the Baikal was passionately discussed in the tribunals of the recent congress of RSFSR writers.

Today "LG" again returns to the Baikal. It is essential that this issue be fully aired, especially since, in the past, advocates of industrial development of the Baikal region did not always use accurate information, but sometimes resorted to intentional distortions of the true picture. In one of the recent meetings of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, it was emphasized that "objective information is an important precondition for the making of justified and effective decisions. This is

particularly relevant to the present when the party has set the goal of substantial acceleration of the social and economic development of the nation, firmly demands that her work forces show consistency between word and deed, and is carrying on a campaign against all sorts of embellishment of reality, false facades and brouhaha."

These words are directly relevant to the Baikal.

[Question] "Andrey Alekseyevich, among our readers are many people who believe that the unique object created about 25 million years ago was given us not for development of pulp and paper and other kinds of industry, but for the enjoyment of nature itself. These people want to preserve the Baikal for themselves and their descendants. There is another group of people, not very large, but nevertheless quite active. They are also not indifferent to the Baikal but they justify the necessity for industrial utilization of the lake. And they find a multitude of arguments to justify economic activity on Baikal, which in their opinion would be harmless. There is, however, a third force. This force is the National Academy of Sciences, which does not make economic decisions, but influences those decisions and which has never been indifferent to the fate of Baikal. LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, in particular, is well aware of the participation of Siberian scientists in the campaign for a clean Baikal and of your logical position on this issue. But, unfortunately, as far as I know, the Academy itself is not agreed. Some believe -- and justify this belief -- that on Baikal, like on Shipka, "all is quiet," and that there are no problems, no dangerous consequences from industrial development on the shores of the lake. Others, on the contrary, are anxiously sounding the alarm."

[Answer] "As early as 1958, when, at a conference on the development of the industrial capabilities of Siberia held in Irkutsk, the pulp and paper industry first raised the issue of the need to build a combine -- not any old place, but on Baikal -- Siberian scientists firmly stated: this must not be done under any circumstances. At that time we already knew that it would not be possible to avoid pollution of Baikal in the presence of a large enterprise with this configuration. No matter how good the waste treatment facilities were, the wastes from the plant would still introduce into the lake elements alien to its fauna. Not merely alien, but lethal, in particular to the famous crawfish -- the epishur, for example. This crawfish is a true natural wonder. To obtain food, it filters the water. And it filters all the water in the Baikal up to ten times in the course of a year. Modern technology would not be able to filter as much water as this crawfish cleans. But it requires a specific set of living conditions. It thrives at a temperature ranging from 3-4 to 8-10 degrees. This is the limit of the variation it can tolerate -- 5-6 degrees. Thus, even temperature fluctuations may be lethal for it. Not to speak of various chemical changes, or increase in the water of suspended foreign substances. All one has to do is interfere in the vital activity of this perfect biological instrument (and the crawfish is not alone in fulfilling a remarkable role), and it will cause him immediately to stop "working" or to disappear entirely..."

"Objections were raised in answer to the scientists: Baikal is enormous and nothing would happen even if we were to pollute a small portion of this sea of a lake somewhere. Of course, in arguing thus they were ignoring water circulation, which renders the implication that the polluted area will remain within fixed limits unsupportable. Even before the plant was built, we never referred to its industrial wastes as anything other than "conveyors of death." Even then science said that the biological filters are capable of purifying only the water which flows into Baikal from the rivers, and, therefore, the industrial waste products must match in quality the water from the natural streams. And it was clear that even the best treatment facilities could not handle such a task."

"In general, I should note, that we are prone to exaggerate the importance of treatment facilities. If they exist, then everything must be all right. Yet this is not true. Our experience of the last few decades has shown us that indeed very many treatment facilities have been built here, including some on Baikal, but the condition of the bodies of water has nevertheless deteriorated. There is much which is obscure, unknown and disputed in this area. In particular, it is assumed that organic pollution is the most dangerous and thus all waste treatment facilities are focused, as a rule, on dealing with organic wastes. Mineral salts are allowed to remain in the waste and are dumped in the water. But now both hydrobiologists and ecologists have accumulated sufficient data to prove that mineral pollutants are no less (and frequently more) harmful than organic ones. We need a completely new kind of technology, yet we use the old one, consoling ourselves by improving it. All this was in essence known at that time, but..."

[Question] "But the plant (subsequently renamed a combine) was built! I quote, not for your benefit, but for our readers, lines from the published memoirs of Academician Mikhail Alekseyevich Lavrentyev, from the chapter entitled "Struggle for the Baikal," where he discusses events which are very familiar to you. He describes how he tried to influence them to select another site for the construction of this very plant. And this is the culmination of his attempts: "There was still the possibility of using the argument that there it would be dangerous and very expensive to build in this earthquake-prone region. I wrote a letter about this... The letter was ultimately sent to the Academy of Sciences, where they formed a small commission, including as members executives from the industry, obviously predisposed in favor of the combine. The commission's decision read: 'They build in Japan and so can we.'"

[Answer] "Yes, unfortunately, there were people in the Academy who suppressed their consciences, both scientific and civic. But in spite of everything the Siberian scientists did what they could to fight for Baikal and this fight (and articles in "LG" were of help here) were, nevertheless crowned with some degree of success -- substantial resources were allocated to the defense of this unique lake, important party and government decrees were made, accomplishing much and educating public opinion. If we had yielded in our stands -- then things might have been a great deal worse. And the struggle was a keen one. When we could not prevent construction, then we began to seek means of escape, if only within the framework of the actual

"industrial" situation. Believing that standards which corresponded to what the Baikal could handle were technically unattainable, we began to propose that the wastes of the BTsSK be dumped in the river Irkut. We were talking about a completely practical route using a wastepipe of a total length of several dozen meters across a small -- 70 meter -- pass."

"The executives from the industry, opposing our position, dreamed up their own plan for dumping the wastes elsewhere -- over the ridge of Khamar-Daban. This was a ridiculous project, both in terms of cost and in practicality. When the decision to build was made, the scientists, to make them feel better were in effect told the following: let's all just see what happens, the amount of water is enormous, it isn't possible that the Baikal will be unable to cope with the wastes of just a few enterprises. And in the event it turns out that it isn't coping then you, as scientists, can propose effective measures."

[Question] "And observations showed that ..."

[Answer] "First, the combine is systematically violating the standards for waste treatment which were imposed. I would take no risk of being seriously mistaken if I were to say that there has hardly been a single day in the almost twenty years it has been in operation when the combine has not violated the standards for waste treatment. There may be variability in how many parameters are in violation -- one, two or ten parameters, but there are always violations. Secondly, while the standards are being violated, the organizations to which the enterprise reports are being misinformed."

"In one of its notes, the Minlesbumprom (Ministry of Wood and Paper Industries) states, 'the Baikal pulp and paper combine is fully adhering to the initially established and coordinated standards for project indicators with regard to the treatment of waste water... As the actual values of the indicators improved, the enterprise repeatedly raised the standards relating to concentration of various substances in the treated water.'"

"All this, alas, is far from the truth, in spite of the fact that the USSR Minlesbumprom actually invested substantial resources in improving the waste water treatment facilities (tens of millions rubles over the established plan). The Goskomgidromet (State Commission on Hydrometeorology), as far back as four years ago noted that the auxiliary measures were not effective enough. I will not complicate this conversation by citing figures, but will merely say that the Minlesbumprom in its 'reports' has, to all intents and purposes, adjusted the standards (they have changed: there are the standards of 1966 -- more rigid and there are the standards of 1971 -- more lax, and this whole issue is very involved) to correspond to the indicator levels actually attained by the combine's treatment facility. To put it crudely, things are set up here so that when the combine does not attain the required levels for the indicators, it manages to replace them, introducing 'temporary standards,' abolishing monitoring of some of the substances, etc. All this in the name of sending [only] positive reports to the higher ups ('the PR phenomenon,' as LITERATURNAYA GAZETA once wrote on the subject of such positive reports). They do what they like with the indicators -- in the name of suppressing the true situation."

"And the true situation gives no cause for rejoicing. Now on Baikal a number of regions have turned out to be suffering from negative anthropogenic effects. The main culprits are the BTsBk, the Selenginskiy Pulp and Cardboard Combine, waste from the Ulan-Ude industrial center, and the floating of timber on rafts... But the major damage is nevertheless from the Baikal combine. Even industrial wastes from the combine which have been diluted by a factor of 10,000 have a negative impact on the vital activity of the inhabitants of the lake. And its atmospheric emissions cause desiccation in the dark coniferous forests of Khamar-Daban, which serve an extremely important water-retaining function."

"The documents gathered by our council contain numbers such as the following. Approximate calculations indicate that the evaluation of the ecological loss from the BTsBK alone, based on accepted rates for water, constitutes 50 million rubles a day, while the products of this enterprise are valued at 112 million rubles per year, i.e., the loss is more than 100 times greater than the value of the output of the combine. Moreover, to this day the combine has not produced a single kilogram of that "super-super" class cord pulp for which it was constructed. Neither its technology nor the raw materials available have afforded the possibility of obtaining this superpulp."

"At the present time all the nations of the world, including ours, are actively switching to synthetic fiber. Tires made from these fibers are much more reliable, lighter, stronger and more durable. Focus on cord and pulp is doing great harm to our economy."

"In a word, it is not an enterprise, but simply a liability. Why, for the products it is manufacturing now, it must have not local, but imported timber, which is brought in mainly from the Far East, which sharply increases the cost of the products. Furthermore, the timber is floated down the Baikal, which further pollutes it. Our position with regard to the BTsBk consists of the following points. Either pipe the waste water, purified to the standards of drinking water into the Irkut (this, of course, is also not wonderful, but of the cheaper alternatives, this would be the cheapest), or, what would be better, reconfigure the combine for another type of production, one that does not create industrial waste water."

[Question] "And at the same time discussions are going on in all our conferences on the prospects for developing the Baikal and Transbaikal areas, which are extremely rich in various useful minerals ... The most immediate prospect is the construction of an apatite plant. Also, to put it mildly, not a benefit to Baikal.."

[Answer] "Yes, in the suburbs of Ulan-Ude they are planning a facility of the Oshurskiy apatite combine. The designs are all completed, they can begin to build. But the findings of an investigation by ecological experts, although it was performed rather late, demonstrated that the capital of the Buryat ASSR would be greatly polluted, the river Selenga would also be in the line of attack, since all the wastes of this enterprise would be dumped into it. And, even without this, there are two sources of pollution of the Selenga. By the way, for one source, the Selenga plant, the Minlesbumprom has ready a design

for a closed production cycle, which will curtail the dumping of substances harmful to the Baikal by a factor of five or six. But the plant is doing very little to accelerate the implementation of these ideas. Yet the waters of the Selenga in their present state are no less dangerous than the waste water from the TsBK."

[Question]"Will the river be able to tolerate the wastes from the apatite plant?"

[Answer]"It is already clear to everyone that this will be a terrible thing both for the inhabitants of the capital of Buryat ASSR and for the Baikal."

[Question]"Does this mean then that the plant won't be built?"

[Answer] "We still don't know. But, as you know, we were against the building of the Baikal combine."

[Question] "But the Academy wasn't unanimous about that."

[Answer] "Unfortunately, mis-information is still being propagated today. Academician, N.M. Zhavoronok, (the same person who, at all stages of designing, building and utilizing the BTsBK, in the name of the Academy and in his own name, assured the responsible agencies that 'everything was fine' with the Baikal), as recently as 1985, at a session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium commission charged with preservation of nature, stated that there is no threat of pollution of the Baikal and it would be all right to build, not one, but three such enterprises. His main arguments are as follows. One you have already heard: the Baikal is so huge that it is impossible to pollute it. However, we know that humanity 'succeeds' in polluting even oceans. His second argument is that the 336 rivers feeding the Baikal pollute much more than do the trivial wastes from industry; yet, the Baikal tolerates the former and can certainly tolerate the latter!"

"And just think -- this statement made by this man was offered in the name of the Academy."

[Question] "And your own point of view, Andrey Alekseyevich? Should we save Baikal from pollution or simply not permit it?"

[Answer] "Modern science can save Baikal from pollution, but this, alas, requires supplementary capital investments and to do a proper job would require not minor but major measures."

"I think that our nation may allow itself to refrain from further industrialization around Baikal. Baikal -- is the property of the Soviet Union and the whole planet. A well-organized tourist industry alone may become a source of financial gain and would make up for all the 'losses,' which, it is claimed, would result from refraining from industrial utilization of Baikal. What we must do is create a Soviet Union national park here as soon as possible, including a complex of modern facilities for catering to mass Soviet and international tourism. This is a noble and a rewarding task. This marvel of nature will become an object of study and the source of

enjoyment and inspiration to millions of people. Each year, Baikal produces 60 cubic kilometers of the purest, oxygen saturated water, which can be called a standard. Baikal performs this work without any capital outlays! Baikal should not be burdened with any other tasks. And it is our duty to save it from the fate of being an industrial dumping pond!"

"For me, the concern for Baikal, demonstrated so steadfastly and passionately by Valenine Rasputin is especially valuable. I agree with him: if we destroy Baikal, this necklace of the planet, we discredit ourselves as the masters of this wonderful Earth, as sons of our Fatherland."

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REGIONAL ISSUES

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES RESETTLEMENT PROBLEMS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Mar 86 p 1

[Unattributed article: "In the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] At its regular meeting, the Presidium of the RSFSR Council of Ministers reviewed several questions concerning the acceleration of social and economic development in the republic.

The organized resettlement of families plays a significant role in the planned redistribution of manpower resources in the country. The significance of the problem was confirmed in the documents from the 27th CPSU Congress. This imparted particular urgency to the discussion of the work of the Amurskiy oblispolkom concerning the creation of the necessary conditions for receiving and assigning resettled families in the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Serious attention has been given to providing the resettled families with favorable opportunities for productive work and good standards of living, and to the obligatory provision of authorized government benefits. Gosplan (State Planning Committee), Gosagroprom [State Committee for Agro-Industrial Affairs] and the RSFSR Goskomtrud (State Committee for Labor and Social Problems) have been charged by the local soviets with analyzing economic and job placement issues concerning resettled families and with taking measures for their assignment and better utilization.

As was noted at the 27th CPSU Congress, the successful fulfillment of our construction plans is determined to a significant extent by the foundation of the construction industry. Meanwhile, in several regions construction industry enterprises are not operating satisfactorily and are delaying the rate of constructing projects intended for production and social uses. The inclusion of Volgogradskiy Oblast among these regions is completely justified. At the meeting of the Presidium of the RSFSR Council of Ministers a stern conversation took place regarding the serious shortcomings in the work of the Volgogradskiy oblispolkom and the RSFSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry concerning an increase in the production of local construction material. It was noted that the construction industry had failed to fulfill the five-year plan goals. on the output and delivery of ballast, crushed stone and gravel, plaster, asbestos cement pipes and mineral wool. Several enterprises are working less efficiently than at the beginning of the last five-year plan. Among the main reasons were the inefficient use of production capacities, machinery and mechanisms, the great turnover in personnel, the poor quality of management and the lack of control on the part of the oblispolkom and the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry.

The Presidium of the RSFSR Council of Ministers obligated the executives of the Volgogradskiy oblispolkom and RSFSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry to take decisive measures to eliminate the mentioned shortcomings. Particular attention was given to accelerating the technical retooling and renovation of the construction industry enterprises and strengthening the order and organization of their operation. With the aim of assigning work personnel, it was suggested that the rate of housing construction be significantly increased, good working conditions with high levels of production be improved, social, cultural and personal standards be raised for workers at the construction industry enterprises and workers' collectives be mobilized to unconditionally fulfill the plan's goals.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

LITHUANIANS SENTENCED FOR SPECULATING, SMUGGLING SILVER ABROAD

Vilnius TIESA in Lithuanian 23 Mar 86 p 2

[Excerpts] There were eleven of them in the dock. Eleven speculators and smugglers. Eleven men in the prime of life - all of 25 - 40 years of age. Not some naive men but with secondary, special secondary and even higher education, and one of them - candidate of physics and mathematics.

In the spring of 1984 R. Knizelis purchased in Kaunas from a watchmaker (investigation against this watchmaker continues) 20 kilograms of a high standard industrial anode silver. He resold this silver to R. Stauga. In all, R. Knizelis purchased in 1983-1984 more than 65 kilograms of industrial silver valued at over 520,000 rubles. He resold this silver with profit to R. Gasiunas and R. Stuga.

These speculators were not naive, they were well aware of the fact that such silver is unobtainable in retail trade. This means it was stolen, obtained by criminal means. This silver was stolen from one large republican enterprise. Investigation in this case continues.

R. Gasiunas sold more than 15 kilograms of silver to T. Zaveckas and V. Dobrovolskis. They both were sentenced for speculating in silver last year.

R. Stauga speculated in silver with E. Tinfavicius, A.V. Arnotas and B. Uzkurelis. R. Stauga admitted that in the spring of 1984 he took industrial silver to Klaipeda. There he sold 10 kilograms to B. Uzkurelis for 14 wrist watches.

They were speculating not only in silver but also in industrial goods on a wide scale. R. Stauga, for instance, purchased in Moscow 100 video cassettes and sold them to R. Knizelis for silver.

The speculators used to take silver in their cars from Vilnius and Kaunas to Klaipeda where it was purchased by A.V. Arnotas, who worked there as a crane operator at the port oil base. He was one of the most active members of this group of speculators. In 1983-1984 A.V. Arnotas purchased more than 55 kilograms of high standard industrial silver. Its value was some 450,000 rubles.

A.V. Arnotas used to sell silver to seamen - V. Oreshin, J. Snepstas, V. Molochinskiy and A. Kokin. Being employed in sea shipping, they had opportunity to visit foreign parts and knew that industrial silver was in great demand there. They established criminal contacts with local private traders.

During these two years A.V. Arnotas sold to seamen more than 52 kilograms of industrial silver, knowing that it would be smuggled abroad. In consultation with the seaman of first class of the Latvian sea shipping agency, V. Oreshin, A.V. Arnotas asked R. Stauga to resmelt silver into lumps of a special form so that it would be easier to bring them on board the ship and hide them there. Belts with special pockets were made for this purpose. V. Oreshin bought from A. V. Arnotas more than 25 kilograms of silver. In the autumn of 1984 V. Oreshin brought from abroad 160 women's wrist watches. A part of them was purchased by A.V. Arnotas. Selling silver to V. Oreshin, A.V. Arnotas advised him to sell it at the "Rekord" shop in Holland, alleging that it has "an honest owner".

In April 1984, sailing on board the tanker "Baldone", V. Oreshin decided together with the ship's mechanic V. Kazmirchyuk to take silver illegally abroad, sell it there and bring some goods back home.

When the ship arrived in Rotterdam, V. Oreshin took more than 25 kilograms of silver to a private trader. This trader gave him 500 electronic wrist watches and 1,281 silver chains. These goods, brought illegally on board the ship, were hidden by V. Kazmirchyuk.

Ship's mechanic of the Latvian sea shipping agency, J. Shepstas, bought in August 1983 5 kilograms of silver in Klaipeda, brought to tanker "Preili" and hid in the boiler room. He sold three kilograms in Rotterdam and the remaining two kilograms in Antwerpen for 200 silver chains and 50 women's wrist watches.

For speculating in currency valuables and industrial goods V. Oreshin was sentenced to eleven years deprivation of freedom, A. V. Arnotas and B. Uzkuvelis - to ten years, R. Knizelis and R. Stauga - nine years, E. Tinfavicius, V. Kazmirchyuk, J. Snepstas and V. Molochinskiy - six years, R. Gasiunas and A. Kokin - five years each.

Today, when acute ideological struggle is taking place in the world, special services in the capitalist countries are doing their utmost in order to entice into their nets such people as A.V. Arnotas, V. Oreshin and others. And pure commercialism is not a limit here. Deals with foreign brokers lead to graver crimes, to other services to the class enemies. These eleven men should have been seriously thinking about it.

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